Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE MARKET REPORTER

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 27, 1920. VOL. 2, NO. 22.

SWEET POTATO PRICES DOWN TO LOW FIGURE.

Lose Two-Thirds of Early Values—Commercial Crop May Yet Be Successful Because of Storage and Cooperative Selling Plans.

The large crop of sweet potatoes and the abundance of white potatoes have forced prices of the former to a low figure. Buyers are scarce in producing sections, especially in the extreme Southern States, but the increase in storage facilities and cooperative marketing associations somewhat improves the outlook for the successful distribution of the commercial crop.

The supply of sweet potatoes comprises two leading classes. The large dry-meated kinds, like Big Stem Jerseys, are grown extensively in the northeastern sweet potato raising States, North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, and Maryland. The other class consists of the moist-meated kinds, like the Porto Ricans, Nancy Halls, Triumphs, and Dooleys, which are grown in the Southeast and Southwest. The dry-fleshed potatoes make an excellent appearance in the markets and are the only kind known to many northern consumers. Middle western cities, especially Chicago, are developing a considerable demand for sweet potatoes of the moist type. This type is greatly preferred in all southern markets.

Prices Decline Two-Thirds.

The trend of prices this season has been slowly and steadily downward. Early jobbing sales of good Virginia yellow stock in eastern cities were at $7 to $10 per bbl. during the last half of August. By the middle of September the price had declined to a range of $5 to $7. The second week in October the range was $3 to $4.50, and by the middle of November prices dropped to a range of $2 to $4 in eastern markets. Chicago and other middlewestern cities ranged 50¢ to $2 above eastern cities for eastern sweet potatoes. Top quotations were reached in distant markets, like Minneapolis, where prices have considerably exceeded those mentioned.

Last season the early trend of prices was much the same as this year, the range in August being $7 to $10 per bbl., in September $5 to $7, and in October $3 to $5. The first half of November witnessed the low prices of the 1919 season at $3 to $4. Afterward the advance began in sympathy with the rise in the white potato market and prices of sweet potatoes reached $5 to $6 in early December. The market continued firm to strong through the winter and reached high levels in the spring. New Jersey yellow stock sold at $3 to $4 per bu. hamper in May compared with low points

(Concluded on page 343, column 1.)

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The past week's live-stock markets were featured by the largest receipts of cattle ever recorded at Chicago. This huge run was in keeping with the runs usually recorded at this time of year. Receipts of other live stock were also extremely liberal and price declines were drastic. The fresh meat trade underwent its customary Thanksgiving holiday declines. (p. 338).

Wheat prices continued their recent declines. Corn and oats also suffered severe breaks. A lack of demand for cash grain was noted during the week under review (p. 346).

Slightly downward price trends were recorded for most lines of fruits and vegetables, due primarily to liberal supplies at consuming centers. Shipping point values held fairly firm (p. 342).

Both cheese and butter prices held firm during the week. Fancy butter was scarce (p. 340).

Hay markets saw further declines this past week. Demand seems almost entirely lacking. Feed markets are dull with prices still tending toward lower levels (p. 345).

Cotton prices continued downward, a new low mark for the season being made for Middling (p. 352).

A comprehensive review of the clover and alfalfa seed situation indicates that lower prices are prevailing (front page).

FRANCE EXPECTED TO BUY LARGE QUANTITIES OF FOOD.

Meats, Butter, Fruits, and Fish Must be Imported—Good Storage Facilities at Havre.

In order to meet the urgent necessities of France and to combat the prevalent high cost of living, enormous quantities of frozen meat, butter, fruits, and fish must be imported, according to the American consul at Havre. The French Government has recently made large purchases of frozen meat abroad and has been selling it to the butchers at a loss.

The Government is abandoning this system, however, and as soon as its present stocks are exhausted and the French importers have ascertained the exact nature of future Government regulations, the latter will, no doubt, definitely organize and effect large business deals for supplies from abroad.

Plan New Storage Facilities.

Havre, at present, has fine cold-storage accommodations. A new and powerful company has recently been formed for the erection of a large plant with facilities for carrying on the unloading from steamer, the weighing, labeling, and storing into the

(Concluded on page 351, column 2.)

VALUES LOW FOR SWEET AND RED CLOVER SEED.

Alfalfa Seed Quotations Also Tumble—Alsike Clover Values Hold Up—Large Carryover From Last Year Has Effect on Prices.

During the past six weeks prices for red and sweet clover and alfalfa seed have continued to tumble, but alsike clover prices have held their own and have even shown a gain in some sections, according to information obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Seedsmen are in no hurry to buy and it still is difficult for them to secure loans from banks for purchasing seed. Several seedsmen have failed and others have tottered largely because of the unprecedented decline in prices of field seeds, particularly clover and alfalfa.

The marked drop in seed values may be accounted for in a large measure by the general price declines being experienced by other commodities. Exports and imports of these seeds since July 1 have been of little significance. There is no world shortage of red clover seed nor curtailed supply of alsike clover seed to buoy up the market as there was two years ago. On the contrary, fairly large carryovers of red clover, sweet clover, and alfalfa seed, resulting from unusually large imports during the late winter months of last year and the early spring months of this year, have had a depressing effect upon the market. Furthermore, the larger domestic production of these crops this year than last year has tended to make buyers cautious.

Growers Slow to Sell.

Growers have been reluctant to dispose of their seed at such heavy discounts below prices received last year and consequently the seed movement from their hands has been much below normal. It is thought that many of them will continue to hold their seeds and that they themselves will sow larger acreages next spring and summer rather than dispose of them at the prevailing prices which are so unsatisfactory to them.

Growers were being offered $16 to $18 per 100 lbs. for clean medium red clover seed during the week ending Nov. 13, as compared to about $45 at a corresponding time last year. Undoubtedly this marked decline has been instrumental in retarding the movement to such an extent that probably less than 20% of the 1920 crop has left growers' hands, whereas more than 50% is usually disposed of by growers by the middle of November. The accompanying table shows that the movement since Oct. 5 has been small in most sections and that prices have been reduced $2 to $4 per 100 lbs.

(Concluded on page 347, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

WEEK'S CATTLE RECEIPTS LARGEST IN CHICAGO'S HISTORY.

Huge Run Compares With Runs During Corresponding Weeks of 1918 and 1919.

Drastic declines in values marked the trade in live stock at leading primary markets during the third week of November. The slump at Chicago ranged from $1 to $2 on most beef and butcher cattle, $1 on hogs and 50¢ to $1 on sheep and lambs compared with the close of the week previous. Other markets showed somewhat less severe pruning of prices as regards cattle, but in several instances recorded greater declines on hogs and sheep.

The break carried values on most classes to new low levels for several years past. Beef cattle sold at the lowest average prices recorded since late in 1917, notwithstanding the fact that the extreme top was over $3 higher than the low time last May, when most long-fed cattle sold far below cost of production. Hogs sold at lower prices than at any time since January, 1917, while fat lamb values descended to lower levels than at any time since November, 1916. Fat sheep sold at the lowest average prices since the latter part of 1913.

Cattle Markets Glutted.

Cattle.—The week under review found all important western markets fairly glutted with medium and low-grade cattle, and trade conditions bordering on demoralization. From a beef standpoint the average quality of offerings was the lowest within the memory of some of the oldest traders. This was true despite a bumper corn crop and a wealth of cheap roughage which, under more normal conditions, would tend toward conservation of live-stock holdings and the expansion of winter-feeding operations. Their presence in such market-breaking numbers clearly spelled liquidation—a liquidation at least partially impelled by financial stringency and lack of confidence in the future market on the part of owners.

Warmed-up and short-fed cattle by the thousands, that under normal financial conditions and at a period when the future was less shrouded with uncertainty, would have been carried on the farms from 30 to 90 days longer, were dumped on the market, while receipts of grassers from the northwestern range districts and Canada came in record-breaking numbers for so late in the season. Five to six dollar hay in Montana competed with maturing loans and the producers' necessity of meeting their notes, but failed to stem the marketward rush of stock.

The largest run of cattle in the history of the Chicago market arrived during the week, the official count totaling 111,966 head, exclusive of 15,281 calves. It is interesting to note that the two previous weeks of heaviest receipts were the corresponding weeks of 1919 and 1918. During the first named, Chicago's total was 110,386 and that of the year previous 109,692.

The 10-market total for the week was approximately 364,000 head, and, while 40,000 short of the enormous supply of the same week last year, was 55,000 in excess of the preceding week. Although figures on current cattle marketing are deceptive from the standpoint of beef tonnage, stocker, feeder and canning grades being in liberal proportion, many thousand cattle that were better suited to grazing purposes found the shambles their only outlet and killing gangs could not keep pace with packer purchases.

On Monday the market lost all semblance of price stability, and although toward the close there was some little improvement on most classes compared with the midweek low spot, net declines for the week ranged from $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. on beef and butcher classes. The handful, relatively speaking, of choice or prime long-feds escaped with a smaller loss, as did also the canner grades.

Growers' indisposition to take current market prices for their grain, coupled with their need for cash, and apprehension as to future live stock prices, doubtless materially swelled the marketward movement. Another factor was the common desire of producers at this season to market ahead of stormy weather all stock which they do not desire to winter.

Most of the grassy and short-fed native steers reaching Chicago during the week sold from $8.50 to $12, while it took steers bordering on choice quality and showing considerable corn to land up to $14. A few loads of ripe, heavy, long-feds sold up to $16 and $16.75, and some finished yearlings as high as $16.75 and $17.25 early in the week.

Grassers from the Canadian and northwestern ranges were mostly of common and medium grades. The bulk cashed down to $7 and $8.50 with an upper crust of good, strong weight, fat grassers at $9 to $10.

At Missouri River markets $6.50 to $11 took the big end of the steers ranging from common light grassers up to good killing short-feds. Sales above $12 were very rare. Cows or heifers of sufficient quality to sell above $7.50 were comparatively scarce at all of the western markets, $4.50 to $7 taking the bulk. Canners and cutters dropped to $3 to $4.25 largely, and as low as $2 to $3.75 at South St. Paul.

Light veal calves held up relatively well, but heavier calves, both killer and stocker grades, were sharply lower. The oncoming season of heavy poultry consumption, when demand for other meats is always sharply curtailed, was a contributing influence to the general crash of cattle values.

Much Feeder Stock Bought.

Country buyers of stock and feeding cattle were conspicuously scarce at all the leading markets early in the week. Later, drawn by the magnet of low prices, they showed up in liberal numbers but supplies of cattle suitable for the country outlet so far exceeded the demand that the markets were more or less congested, and despite a free countryward movement the latter half of

[Concluded on page 344, column 1.)

USUAL UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN FRESH MEAT TRADE.

Customary Thanksgiving Holiday Declines in Evidence—Liberal Receipts Noted.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The week preceding the annual Thanksgiving holiday is generally marked by unsettled fresh-meat markets and declining prices. The week ending Nov. 20 this year was no exception to the rule. The usual dull trade conditions were intensified by liberal receipts and declining prices on all classes of live stock at practically all market centers. The light retail demand which absorbed only a small percentage of the usual weekly supplies was a contributing factor to the lower price levels which extended to all classes of meats with the single exception of pork. To this was added unsettled labor conditions, particularly in the textile industry in some of the eastern centers.

Beef.—With daily receipts of dressed beef about in line with the usual requirements, a slow demand caused some accumulation at eastern distributing centers, followed by sharp declines after midweek at all markets, medium and good steers being affected most. The demand for fore-quarter beef was relatively heavy and the lower grades sold close to, or in line with, hinds of the corresponding grade. Retail dealers showed little inclination to purchase good beef, centering their attention principally on offerings of the lower grades.

Week's Prices Unevenly Lower.

While prices at the week's close were unevenly $1 to $4 lower than the close of the previous week, cow beef showed only slight changes, and in some instances closed steady with one week ago.

Offerings of bulls consisted entirely of common or bolognas and the price tendency throughout the week was downward. The close was 50¢ to $1 lower than one week ago.

The better grades of kosher beef sold at practically steady prices, New York showing a gain of $1 to $3, while common and medium fores and chucks and plates showed uneven declines.

Veal.—The week's supply of veal was unevenly distributed, Chicago and New York reporting liberal receipts while other markets were scantily supplied. To this condition may be attributed the wide fluctuation in prices. New York was $2 to $3, and Chicago fully $1 lower, while Boston advanced $2 to $3 on all grades and Philadelphia held steady on the better grades, but declined $2 to $3 on medium and common.

(Concluded on page 344, column 3.)

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Nov. 20.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	127,247	44,151	83,096	173,502	19,957	153,545	106,213	37,440	68,773
East St. Louis	32,449	11,562	21,359	97,525	29,388	76,399	7,578	1,293	9,799
Indianapolis [1]	15,765	9,467	4,856	91,219	52,692	35,757	3,616	2,700	704
Kansas City	81,120	64,840	34,841	66,942	17,377	49,271	23,946	12,541	14,232
Oklahoma City	10,945	4,595	6,155	8,941	574	8,672	232	50	217
Omaha	51,413	22,057	29,356	38,680	2,542	36,138	58,226	32,545	25,681
St. Joseph [1]	17,280	3,851	11,528	42,730	5,596	36,979	12,618	1,317	9,394
St. Paul	62,769	43,400	22,198	65,948	11,256	54,654	45,827	31,424	16,015
Sioux City	20,140	8,932	9,557	29,507	7,823	21,508	11,693	4,991	6,399
Wichita [1]	11,791	6,895	2,518	6,234	182	5,416	764	623	101
Total	**430,919**	**220,720**	**225,464**	**620,328**	**147,387**	**478,339**	**270,783**	**124,924**	**151,315**
Previous week	385,260	164,725	196,788	510,478	132,338	387,527	271,733	120,305	140,261

[1] Week ending Friday, Nov. 19.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Nov. 19.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	20,143	.....	29,467
East St. Louis	8,137	323	1,229
Fort Worth	9,375	793	647
Indianapolis	1,425	255	91
Kansas City	43,457	2,224	12,101
Oklahoma City	4,332	494	50
Omaha	19,448	70	27,022
St. Joseph	2,742	.....	1,713
St. Paul	23,034	7,154	15,586
Sioux City	6,559	586	2,399
Wichita	3,242	169	.....
Total	141,894	12,068	90,305
Previous week	100,035	11,063	90,020
State destination:			
Colorado	1,811	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	718
Illinois	18,287	1,078	5,413
Indiana	5,847	255	3,329
Iowa	16,535	3,943	7,521
Kansas	24,365	963	3,590
Kentucky	261	.....	.....
Louisiana	6	.....	340
Maryland	547	.....	.....
Massachusetts	52	.....	.....
Michigan	1,309	.....	19,432
Minnesota	5,238	2,282	4,574
Mississippi	132	.....	47
Missouri	16,521	522	6,913
Montana	130	.....	.....
Nebraska	12,784	828	13,144
New Jersey	23	.....	234
New York	198	.....	8,438
North Dakota	247	.....	640
Ohio	3,721	.....	1,729
Oklahoma	7,390	1,039	50
Pennsylvania	5,030	.....	503
South Dakota	8,711	133	5,658
Tennessee	103	.....	.....
Texas	9,700	100	2,453
Virginia	59	.....	.....
Washington	68	.....	.....
West Virginia	142	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2,189	925	5,574
Wyoming	488	.....	.....
Total	141,894	12,068	90,305

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

[At Chicago, Friday, Nov. 19.]

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.	Oct. 22.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.00-29.00	$29.00-31.00	$34.00-35.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00-32.00	32.00-33.00	36.00-38.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	21.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	21.00-25.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	30.50-33.00	31.50-35.00	35.00-37.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	45.00-47.00	46.00-48.00	48.00-50.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	21.00-24.00	22.50-26.00	25.25-26.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	19.00-20.75	21.00-21.50	20.50-21.50
Pure lard, tierces	20.50-22.50	20.50-23.75	21.75-25.00
Compound lard, tierces	14.50-15.50	15.00-16.00	16.50-17.50

AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Daily for Week Ending Nov. 20.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		Lbs		Lbs		Lbs	
Mon	245	$12.79	200	$13.14	216	$12.50	270	$12.33
Tues	235	12.49	196	12.60	215	12.08	266	12.30
Wed	230	12.60	198	12.30	223	11.90	258	11.94
Thurs	227	12.05	197	12.07	217	11.57	262	11.50
Fri	233	11.59	198	11.51	212	11.30	275	11.24
Sat	222	11.62	204	11.44	203	11.37	261	11.36
Average:								
This wk.	233	12.19	198	12.20	217	11.97	265	11.83
Last wk.	236	13.01	191	13.24	218	12.82	261	12.59
4 weeks ago	256	16.67	198	17.46	224	16.93	272	16.33

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

	Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
Beef steers:			
Good and choice	$9.00-11.75	$9.00-11.50	$8.50-11.00
Common and medium	6.50- 8.75	6.00- 9.00	6.00- 8.25
Cows and heifers:			
Medium, good, and choice	4.75- 9.25	4.50- 8.25	4.25- 8.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul
HOGS.					
Top	$10.50	$10.35	$10.20	$10.15	$10.00
Bulk of sales	$9.75-10.10	$9.80-10.25	$9.65-10.10	$9.50-10.00	$9.80- 9.90
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.65-10.10	9.60-10.20	9.65-10.15	9.60- 9.90	9.75- 9.90
Medium (200-250 lbs. up), common-choice	9.75-10.10	9.75-10.25	9.75-10.15	9.75-10.15	9.75-10.00
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.60-10.00	9.50-10.10	9.50-10.10	9.50-10.15	9.75- 9.90
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.60-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.25-10.00	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.30- 9.65	8.50- 9.00	9.00- 9.25	9.40- 9.60	9.50- 9.75
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	9.00- 9.30	8.25- 8.50	8.50- 9.00	9.25- 9.40	9.25- 9.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00- 9.50	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.50- 9.50	8.75- 9.50	8.50-10.50	8.00- 9.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	15.35-17.50	14.00-15.50	14.00-15.50	13.75-15.25	.....
Good	12.75-15.35	12.00-14.00	11.90-14.00	11.50-13.75	.....
Medium	9.50-12.75	9.50-11.75	9.50-11.90	9.00-11.50	8.50-11.50
Common	7.50- 9.50	8.00- 9.25	8.25- 9.50	7.50- 9.00	6.50- 8.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	15.00-17.50	13.75-15.25	13.75-15.35	13.50-15.00	.....
Good	12.00-15.00	11.50-13.75	10.90-13.75	10.50-13.50	.....
Medium	8.75-12.00	8.50-11.25	8.50-10.90	7.50-10.50	8.00-11.00
Common	7.00- 8.75	6.75- 8.25	7.00- 8.50	6.25- 7.50	5.75- 7.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.50-12.50	5.00-13.50	5.50-11.85	4.75-11.00	4.25-10.00
Cows, common-choice	4.50-10.25	5.00- 9.00	5.25- 9.00	4.50- 9.25	3.75- 8.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.50- 9.25	4.50- 8.50	4.00- 7.25	4.00- 8.25	3.50- 7.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.25- 4.50	3.35- 4.75	3.60- 5.25	3.25- 4.50	2.00- 3.75
Canner steers	3.50- 5.50	3.50- 5.00	4.00- 5.75	3.25- 5.25	2.75- 3.75
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	13.00-14.50	10.00-15.25	10.00-13.50	10.25-13.00	9.00-12.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50- 9.25	5.00-11.00	4.75- 9.75	4.50- 9.50	3.50- 6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.50-10.50	7.50- 9.75	7.50-10.75	7.25-10.25	5.00-10.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.00-10.00	6.50- 9.00	6.75- 9.75	6.25- 9.75	4.50- 9.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75- 8.50	4.25- 8.50	4.00- 8.25	4.00- 8.25	4.00- 7.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.75- 6.75	3.75- 6.25	4.25- 6.50	3.75- 6.25	3.50- 6.25
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	6.50- 7.50	7.00- 9.00	5.50- 8.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50- 6.50	4.00- 6.75	3.75- 5.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	10.00-11.00	9.25-10.75	9.00-11.10	9.50-10.75	9.00-10.25
Culls and common	7.50- 9.50	5.50- 8.75	6.25- 8.75	7.00- 9.25	5.50- 7.50
Feeder lambs	10.00-11.50	.....	8.50-10.25	8.25-10.00	9.00-11.00
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	7.75- 9.00	.....	7.25- 8.75	7.00- 8.00	6.00- 8.00
Wethers, medium-prime	5.75- 6.75	.....	5.00- 6.25	5.25- 6.50	5.00- 5.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	4.00- 4.50	4.00- 4.50	3.25- 4.25	4.00- 4.50	3.50- 4.25
Culls and common	2.00- 3.50	1.50- 3.75	1.50- 3.00	1.00- 3.75	1.50- 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.50- 6.50	.....	4.00- 7.00	4.00- 7.00	.....
Feeding ewes	3.00- 4.25	.....	3.00- 3.75	3.00- 4.00	3.00- 4.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 23.	Nov. 16.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 16.	Oct. 26.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	$25.00-28.00	$26.00-27.00	$26.00-28.00
Good	22.00-25.00	23.00-26.00	22.00-25.00	17.00-20.00	20.00-24.00	18.00-24.00
Medium	16.00-20.00	17.00-21.00	17.00-19.00	14.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00
Common	12.00-15.00	13.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Cows—						
Good	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.00	16.00-17.00	.....	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00
Common	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.00	12.00-13.00
Bulls—						
Common	9.25- 9.75	10.00-10.50	9.75-10.25	.....	10.50-12.00	11.00-11.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	24.00-25.00	27.00-27.50	24.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-27.00	25.00-27.00
Good	22.00-23.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
Medium	20.00-21.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-22.00
Common	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	15.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-16.00
Medium	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00
Common	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-28.00
Good	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	26.00-28.00	23.00-24.00
Medium	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.00
Common	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	12.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	18.00-20.00	14.00-18.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	21.00-23.00	31.00-32.00	33.00-34.00	32.00-34.00	35.00-36.00	32.00-33.00
10-12 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	29.00-30.00	31.00-32.00	31.00-32.00	33.00-34.00	30.00-31.00
12-14 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-29.00	30.00-31.00	32.00-33.00	28.00-29.00
14 lbs., over	16.00-17.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	26.00-28.00	26.00-30.00	25.00-27.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	20.00-21.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	17.50-18.00	20.00-21.00	21.50-22.00	.....	23.00-24.00	.....
6-8 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00
8 lbs., over	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	34.00-35.00	.....	.....
Boston style	21.00-22.00	25.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-29.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00

Dairy and Poultry

SCARCITY OF FANCY BUTTER KEEPS MARKET UNCHANGED.

Unsettled Tone in Evidence Toward End of Week—Danish Stock Sells Much More Readily.

The short supply of fine butter continues to hold fresh butter markets steady, and prices were practically unchanged during the week ending Nov. 20. At the close, however, a weak undertone was noticeable, and several factors tended to unsettle the market. Among these may be mentioned the heavy unsold stocks of storage butter, the approach of a season of somewhat heavier production, the general lack of confidence as shown by the absence of speculative interest, and the disinclination on the part of buyers to take on a single package more of stock than is absolutely necessary to fill current orders.

The nervous feeling was most pronounced during the week on the Chicago market where lack of orders from eastern buyers created a very unsatisfactory situation. Eastern markets showed a better tone, but they are using foreign butter and are apt to be quickly affected by an increase in receipts.

Foreign Butter Competing Now.

For some time Danish butter, both fresh and storage, has not been in favor with the trade at New York. However, this attitude has recently changed and Danish butter was well taken during the week at advancing prices. The prevailing tendency all week was to turn to butter which could be bought at lower prices. Fine butter was so scarce and so high that Danish which could be supplied regularly at prices 6¢ to 8¢ below domestic looked attractive. This butter is now seen on all of the four large markets.

New offerings are reported at 51½¢ to 52½¢, duty paid, and some orders have been placed on that basis. One cargo of Danish shipped without refrigeration, but bought under a guarantee to be free from mold, is due. A number of cars of New Zealand butter have also reached eastern markets and more is being pressed for sale. Liberal Argentine offerings are reported at New York, but the quality is poor and sales difficult even at 40¢ to 45¢.

Daily reports showing good reductions in storage reserve are in contradiction to the poor selling of storage on the open wholesale market. The explanation must be that distributing concerns are working on their own storage stocks. If this explanation is correct, the situation would tend to weaken the market now, but might be a source of strength later on when these concerns have to buy again in order to supply their trade. Reports are current that poorer grades of storage butter have been selling actively on the Boston market at heavy losses, but that there is a firm tone on the better grades and no price cutting. There has also been some movement of undergrade storage at low prices on the New York market. Demand for quality offerings of storage is better.

British Again Allow Milk Exports.

Restrictions on the exportation of sweetened, preserved, or condensed milk from England have been removed says the American consul at London.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	65	61	65½	61	55½
Tuesday	65	62	65½	61	55
Wednesday	65	61	65½	61	54½
Thursday	65	61	65	61	53½
Friday	65	61	65	61	54½
Saturday	65	59	65	61	54½
Average for week	**65**	**60.83**	**65.25**	**61**	**54.37**
Previous week	64.34	62.29	64.00	60	54.35
Corresponding week last year	72.20	70.90	71.60	69.80	64.30

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2 3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27½–28	24½–25½	25½–26½	29½	25½
Tuesday	27½–28	24½–25½	25½–26½	28½	25½
Wednesday	27½–28	25 –26	25½–26½	29½	25½
Thursday	27½–28	25 –26	25½–26½	29½	25½
Friday	27½–28½	25 –26	25½–26½	32½	25½
Saturday	27½–28½	25 –26	25½–26½	32½	25½
Average for week	**27.83**	**25.29**	**26.00**	**30.41**	**25.38**
Previous week	27.42	24.81	26.08	28.75	24.29
Corresponding week last year	31.75	30.45	32.75	32.12	30.88

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Fresh cheese prices. [3] Flats.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 20.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	6,001,680	6,061,500	7,881,943
Put into cold storage	644,741	849,180	1,687,056
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,812,071	3,885,251	7,714,776
Change during week	−3,167,330	−3,036,071	−6,027,720
Total holdings	53,917,784	57,085,114	56,498,421
CHEESE.			
Receipts	3,309,126	3,283,096	3,501,082
Put into cold storage	445,244	282,221	920,510
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,125,344	1,158,688	1,175,473
Change during week	− 680,100	− 876,467	− 254,963
Total holdings	15,424,779	16,104,879	25,337,938
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	93,191	101,018	88,728
Put into cold storage	9,671	11,270	5,546
Withdrawn from cold storage	253,924	248,031	210,296
Change during week	− 244,253	− 236,761	− 204,750
Total holdings	1,303,436	1,547,689	2,032,023
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	12,150,553	5,111,963	13,214,493
Put into cold storage	2,651,917	2,702,907	3,633,746
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,235,691	1,023,819	1,280,680
Change during week	+1,416,226	+1,679,088	+1,353,066
Total holdings	25,098,923	23,682,697	23,013,760

New Zealand Butter to be Marketed by English Cooperative Society.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society of England is encouraging a movement to form a company in which the dairy farmers of New Zealand will place the marketing of New Zealand butter and cheese throughout the United Kingdom in the hands of the English Cooperative Society. According to the president of the New Zealand National Dairy Association, the proposed company would effect a reduction in handling charges for New Zealand dairy produce of no less than £160,000 ($778,640 at par) per annum, the present charges being estimated £200,000 ($973,300 at par). Prices for the produce will be fixed by a committee on which the New Zealand dairy farmer will have the largest representation.

CHEESE MARKETS STEADY IN FACE OF LIGHTER DEMAND.

Usual Falling Off in Buying Expected—Prices Felt to be Close to Top—Exports Quiet.

While the week ending Nov. 20 was marked by fairly good trading in the cheese market with values generally well maintained, conditions seem to point to the fact that prices are close to the top now especially at primary markets, and that further advances such as those of the past few weeks are not likely to occur in the immediate or near future. In Wisconsin the feeling is current that the usual light buying from Thanksgiving time until the Christmas holidays will be further supported this year by the fact that a good deal of buying lately has been to replace depleted stocks, and that this trade has just about obtained its requirements.

Favorable fall weather led to considerable buying for storage purposes during past weeks, as quality has been running as good as regular September and October make, but with quality now beginning to go off this trade will cease to be a factor. Some price changes bringing different styles into line with each other may occur, but there are just as likely to be declines as advances. A number of factories have now turned to making those styles on which a particularly heavy demand has caused prices to become highest.

Eastern Markets Still Confident.

Reports from eastern distributing markets indicate that dealers have a fair amount of confidence in the present situation. As was mentioned last week, there is more definite info mation regarding the condensery milk surplus as it bears on cheese production, and it appears that a lot of this milk is going into other channels. It is also true that demand for fancy cheese has been and still is very good, and that receipts have fallen off somewhat and offerings in the country continue to become lighter. The Chicago market, however, does not share fully in this feeling, for trading there shows an unsettled undertone, and it is doubtful whether present prices can be maintained. Prices on both held and fresh cheese advanced slightly in distributing markets generally, and held cheese is firm if of good quality. Dealers holding blocks of fancy in storage are making no particular effort to push sales.

Common Fall Defects Appear.

Some of the fresh cheese appearing on the markets is beginning o show up poorly. Many lots are running irregular, and pasty texture is common. The fact that demand centers on fancy stuff is apt to make medium and undergrade stock hard to move, and for this reason there will be some tendency for dealers to hold off on lots which are at all unsatisfactory. Even now the market on undergrades is beginning to ease off some. Skim cheese reaching markets finds practically no demand. Export business is quiet as it has been for some time, and inquiries are only occasional.

Undercapitalization and inefficient management are the pitfalls to be avoided in cooperative marketing organizations. Unless conditions have been carefully analyzed and the business venture bids fair to succeed it is best to "go slow."

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR NOVEMBER.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% butter fat).

November Prices.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	250	$3.50–$5.05	$4.30
Middle Atlantic	1,193	3.56– 4.14	3.86
East North Central	686	2.45– 4.09	3.23
West North Central	341	2.50– 3.86	3.31
South Atlantic	134	3.26– 5.82	4.37
East South Central	147	2.73– 4.68	3.37
West South Central	100	3.22– 5.24	4.42
Mountain	118	2.45– 3.82	3.08
Pacific	188	3.05– 4.44	3.81
United States	3,157	2.45– 5.82	3.67

Comparison of Average Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Average for— Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919.
New England	250	$4.29	$4.30	$4.17
Middle Atlantic	1,183	3.86	3.86	3.51
East North Central	626	3.57	3.30	3.63
West North Central [3]	212	3.18	3.24	3.31
South Atlantic	134	4.43	4.37	4.43
East South Central	128	3.53	3.46	4.06
West South Central	82	4.54	4.59	4.35
Mountain	117	3.11	3.08	3.14
Pacific	168	3.97	3.88	3.39
United States	2,900	3.79	3.72	3.74

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows:

New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Middle Atlantic—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. East North Central—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. West North Central—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. South Atlantic—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. East South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Pacific—Washington, Oregon, and California.

[3] Prices for the St. Louis market are not included in the comparisons for the West North Central States.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk per qt.	Special milk per qt.	Certified milk per qt.	Light cream (18–20% B. F.) per half pt.	Cultured buttermilk per qt.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	18.25	21.25	28	16	.....
New York	18	21	28	22	12
Philadelphia	15	17	30	18	13
Pittsburgh	16	.....	.....	19	.....
Cleveland	15	20	32	20	15
Chicago	15	22	25	17	10–13
Minneapolis	14	.....	22	16	15
St. Louis	16–17	20	25	17–18	20
Washington	17–18	18	30	18–20	14–18
Jacksonville	20–25	30	.....	.....	12
New Orleans	19	22	30	18	17
Memphis	20	.....	35	22	.....
Portland	14.5	.....	21	.....	.....
San Francisco	17	.....	25	17	17
Average	17.34	21.25	27.58	18.43	14.31

The Director General of Agriculture in Spain, on Oct. 7, 1920, annulled the order which authorized the exportation of 11,972,272 lbs. of olive oil.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities (per quart).

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city,[1] bulk.	Selling prices. On routes. Wholesale trade. Bulk.	Wholesale trade. Bottles.	Family trade, bottles.	At retail stores, bottles.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Alabama	Birmingham	6.77	.....	.....	20	20
Arkansas	Little Rock	.....	12.5	16	20	20
California	San Francisco [3]	9.69	12.4	14–15	17	16
	Los Angeles [3]	9.78	14.5	17	18	.....
	San Diego [3]	10.12	13.33	16	19	19
Colorado	Colorado Springs	7.89	9.375	12	12.5–13	12–15
	Denver	6.40	10	11	13	.....
Connecticut	Hartford	10.55–10.92	14	16	18	18
	Bridgeport	.....	10.5	16	18	.....
	New Haven	10.42	13.5–14	14–15	16–17	16
District of Columbia	Washington	10.90	14–15	15–16	17–18	.....
Florida	Jacksonville	12.87	17	18	20–25	20–25
	Miami	12.49	18.75	20	25	25
	Tampa	.....	17.5	.....	25	.....
Georgia	Atlanta	.....	16.25	.....	.....	.....
	Augusta	8.75	13.75	.....	20	20
Illinois	Chicago	7.61–7.80	10.75–11	14	15	15
Indiana	Indianapolis	6.4	10.5–11	12	14	14
	Fort Wayne	6.77	11.25	13	15	.....
	South Bend	7.31	11	13	15	15
	Evansville	7.16	11.75	14.5	16	16
Iowa	Des Moines	8.06	11.25	14	16	16
	Sioux City	7.95	12.5	14.5	16	16
Kansas	Topeka	7.52	10–11.25	13–14	15–16.6	15
	Kansas City	7.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	Louisville	7.18	10	14	16	16
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Orleans	11.50	14.5	17	19	19
	Alexandria	9.99	15	.....	20	20
Maryland	Baltimore	9.13	14.5	16	16	16
	Cumberland	10.32–10.92	15	17	18	18
Massachusetts	Boston [3]	10.48	13.75–14	16.5	18.25	18.25
	Springfield [3]	10.48	.....	.....	.....	14
Michigan	Detroit	8.17	13	15	16	16
	Grand Rapids	7.74	10.5–11.25	13	15	15
	Kalamazoo	8.6	12	13	15	15
Minnesota	Minneapolis [3 5]	7.91	11.5	12.5	14	14
	St. Paul [3 5]	7.91	11.5	12.5	14	14
	Duluth	8.06	11.5	14	15.5–16	16
Missouri	Kansas City	6.02–8.42	12.5	12–15	15–16	16
	St. Louis	7.74	12	15	16–17	16
Montana	Butte	7.16–7.50	11.25–12.5	.....	15	.....
Nebraska	Lincoln	6.40	12	12–13	15	15
	Omaha	8.38	10.625	14	15.2	.....
New Jersey	Newark	.....	12.5	15	.....	.....
	Trenton	9.46	14	15	15	17
	Camden	9.56	13	14–15	15	15
New York	Buffalo	.....	11.25	.....	16	14.5
	New York [4]	8.27	12.25	18	18	18
	Rochester	9.05	12.5	14	15–15.5	.....
	Albany	8.95	10.125	16	16	16–18
North Carolina	Asheville	9.67	13.75	15	18	.....
North Dakota	Fargo	8.75	11.25	14	17	17
Ohio	Cleveland	8.38	12	13.5	15	15
	Cincinnati	8.38	12–13	14	15	15
	Toledo	.....	11	13–13.5	15	15
	Columbus	7.41	12.5	14	15	.....
	Dayton	6.98	11.25	14	16	16
	Akron	7.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	7.52	12.5	15	17	17–18
	Tulsa	7.78	13.75	16	.....	20
Oregon	Portland	7.31	11.25	13	14.5	.....
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	9.37	11–12	15.5	16	.....
	Philadelphia [3]	9.46	12–14	14–14.5	15	15
Rhode Island	Providence [3]	10.48	15	16.5	18.5	.....
	Newport [3]	10.34	.....	15	17	17
South Carolina	Charleston	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8.06	11.25	14	14	14
Tennessee	Memphis	10.32	15	.....	20	20–22
	Nashville [3 5]	6.55	11.25	16	17	17
Texas	Chattanooga	7.52	15	16	19	.....
	Galveston	9.99	15	.....	20	20
	El Paso [3]	9.56	13.75	16	20	.....
	San Antonio	8.06	.....	16	19	.....
Utah	Salt Lake City	7.50	8.75	11	12.5	13
Vermont	Burlington	7.52	.....	.....	14	13
Virginia	Richmond	10.87–11.13	14	16	16	16
	Roanoke	9.99	14	15	17	.....
Washington	Seattle	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
	Spokane	8.02	12	13–13.5	15–16	15
West Virginia	Wheeling	9.37	13	16	18	18
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	5.91	8.5	10	11	11
	Beloit	6.55	10.5	13	14	.....
	Green Bay	6.66	9.5	11.5	13	13
	La Crosse	.....	.....	13–16.6	[7] 10	.....

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[3] In these markets lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as "surplus milk."

[4] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile freight zone.

[5] In these markets the price of milk is based on some accepted wholesale market quotation for butter or cheese.

[6] Undetermined.

[7] Bulk.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES REACT DOWNWARD UNDER LIBERAL SUPPLIES.

Consuming Centers Well Stocked Up—Values at Shipping Points Mostly Firm—Potatoes Lower.

The markets for principal lines of produce continue slow and dull. Moderate price declines in several important lines were reported during the week of Nov. 16 to 22 under pressure of accumulated supplies at many consuming centers. Apple and onion prices showed little change, but potatoes, cabbage, and sweet potatoes were lower. Movement continued to fall off rapidly in many lines. Shipments of about 15 commodities totaled 13,200 cars compared with 18,044 the preceding week and with 11,210 cars shipped during the corresponding week last season.

Potatoes.—Potato markets were slow and prices generally 10 to 15¢ lower per 100 lbs. at f. o. b. markets and in consuming centers. Maine No. 1 Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains closed slightly lower at $1.70 to $1.80 bulk. Sacked U. S. Grade No. 1 Round White stock ranged $2 to $2.10 per 100 lbs., closing at $2 f. o. b. at western New York shipping points. Northern U. S. Grade No. 1 Round Whites sacked declined 5 to 15¢ f. o. b., closing $1.65 to $1.95. In the Rocky Mountain section prices lost about 20¢ per 100 lbs. Idaho U. S. Grade No. 1 Rurals closed $1 wagon loads cash to growers. Colorado partly graded Pearls and Rurals and U. S. No. 1 fell to $1.20 to $1.25 carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers. Similar declines occurred in consuming markets, Maine sacked Cobblers and Green Mountains closing $2.20 to $2.40 in New York and Boston and eastern Round Whites selling at $2 to $2.50 per 100 lbs. by the end of the week. Northern Round White potatoes closed $1.90 to $2.10 in the Chicago carlot market. Other consuming centers reported a closing range of $2 to $2.50 sacked. Shipments continued to decrease with 5,329 cars rolled compared with 5,658 the previous week and with 4,138 during the corresponding week last year.

Apple Movement Lighter.

Apples.—New York A–2½ Baldwins continued steady at western New York shipping points at $4.25 per bbl. Orchard run Baldwins, culls out, 2¼ in. up, closed around $1.50 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. At northwestern shipping points Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps have been selling around $2.25 per box. Eastern consuming markets reported A–2½ Baldwins selling mostly at $4.50 to $5 per bbl. Prices advanced 25¢ in Chicago to a close of $4.75 to $5. Southeastern barreled York Imperials, A–2½ in., held at $3.75 to $5 in consuming markets. Prices of middle western Jonathans were unchanged at $8.50 to $9.50 in Kansas City, $8 to $9 in Chicago, and $10 to $10.50 in Minneapolis. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans were steady in Kansas City and Detroit at $3 to $3.50, but declined 25 to 50¢ in New York, reaching $2.50 to $3. Philadelphia closed $2.50 to $2.75. Movement of boxed apples continues to be lighter than last season and shipments of barreled stock heavier. Boxed apple shipments were 1,776 cars, compared with 2,261 the preceding week and with 2,184 during the corresponding week a year ago; barreled shipments 1,892 cars, compared with 3,494 the previous week and with 916 during the corresponding week last season.

Onions.—Sacked yellow onions were slow and steady at shipping points, ranging $1.20 to $1.40 per 100 lbs. Eastern yellow stock was steady in eastern cities at $1.25 to $1.65. Middle western yellow varieties declined about 15¢ per 100 lbs. in eastern markets, closing $1.25 to $1.75, except at Pittsburgh, where a strong advance of 35 to 65¢ brought prices to a closing range of $1.75 to $2.25. Middle western consuming markets were dull and unchanged at $1.25 to $1.75. Shipments were 518 cars, compared with 729 the week before and with 421 during the corresponding week last year. The Bureau of Crop Estimates on Nov. 20 reported an increase of 16% in the commercial storage of onions, compared with the 1919 season.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage was steady and firm around $10 per ton bulk at western New York shipping points, with movement limited. Consuming markets declined about $2 per ton, closing $13 to $20 in eastern cities and $15 to $18 at Cincinnati. Domestic cabbage held at $10 to $13 per ton in Philadelphia. Movement fell off sharply; 401 cars were shipped compared with 1,677 the preceding week and with 477 during the corresponding week last season. The Bureau of Crop Estimates on Nov. 20 reported an increase of 13% in cabbage in commercial storage as compared with last season. Quantity stored last season was below normal.

Sweet Potatoes Decline.

Sweet potatoes.—Declines of 35¢ to $1 per bbl. were reported in eastern markets for Virginia yellow sweet potatoes on Nov. 19. Eastern cities closed at $2 to $3.65 per bbl., with lowest prices prevailing in New York. Middle western markets ranged $3.25 to $4.50. Chicago was steady at $4.25 to $4.50 per bbl. Eastern bushel hamper stock was irregular, New York closing weak and 25¢ lower at $1.25 to $1.50, while Chicago showed a net advance of 25¢ to a closing range of $2.50 to $2.75. Tennessee Nancy Halls brought $1.75 to $2.15 in Chicago and $1.25 to $2 in St. Louis. Shipments were 642 cars compared with 770 the preceding week and with 522 during the corresponding week last season.

Other fruits and vegetables.—Sales of New York cauliflower were reported in eastern markets at $3.50 to $4.25 and in Cincinnati at $2.25 to $3. New York Golden Self-blanching celery was firm, prices showing some improvement in eastern markets. Baltimore advanced 50 to 75¢ per crate, reaching $4.50 to $5 by the end of the week, and Pittsburgh was 25¢ higher at $3.75 to $4.25. Reports from the Middle West quoted $3.50 to $5.25 per crate. Michigan stock was steady in Chicago at $1.10 to $1.25. Massachusetts cranberries sold at $11 to $14 per bbl. in Baltimore, $10 to $13 in Philadelphia, $10 to $15 in New York, and $12 to $14 in Chicago. New Jersey berries brought $17 to $18 in the Pittsburgh market. New York Concord grapes were slow and dull in Pittsburgh at $1.35 to $1.45 per 12-qt. basket. New Jersey Big Boston lettuce ranged $1 to $2.50 per crate in Baltimore and brought $3.75 to $4.25 in Chicago the first part of the week.

Fruit Healthy in Middle Atlantic States.

Scab seemed to be very light in all the apple orchards visited in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania during the conference of fruit growers in August, and no bitter rot was seen at all. Red bug work, marked by small dimpled spots and a slight distortion of the apple, occurred in two or three orchards.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received.	This season. Nov. 22.	This season. Nov. 15.	One year ago
New York..	397	[1] $2.10–2.20	[1] $2.00–2.10	[1] $2.50–2.65
Boston.....	239	2.25–2.40	2.40–2.50	2.80–2.90
Philadelphia	234	[1] 1.50–2.15	[1] 1.75–2.15	[1] 2.50–2.60
Baltimore...	60	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.15	[1] 2.50–2.60
Pittsburgh..	338	2.50	2.55–2.65	2.85–2.95
Cleveland...	73	2.50	2.35–2.40	3.00
Cincinnati..	64	2.25–2.35	2.35	2.90–3.00
Detroit.....	70	2.10–2.15	2.10–2.25	3.00
Chicago.....	436	[2] 1.90–2.10	[2] 2.05–2.15	[2] 2.85–2.95
St. Louis....	150	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.40	2.60–2.85
Kansas City	156	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	[3] 3.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York..	162	$1.25–1.50	$1.50–1.75	$4.75–5.25
Boston.....	26	1.40–1.50	1.40–1.65	5.00–5.65
Philadelphia	47	1.25–1.65	1.40–1.65	5.50–5.75
Baltimore...	7	1.40–1.50	1.25–1.50	6.00
Pittsburgh..	2	1.75–2.25	1.40–1.60	4.00–4.75
Cleveland...	11	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.50	5.00–5.25
Cincinnati..	9	1.25–1.50	1.50–1.65	5.00–5.25
Detroit.....	41	1.40–1.50	1.40–1.65	4.25–5.50
Chicago.....	46	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.65	4.50–5.00
St. Louis....	32	[3] 1.35–1.60	[3] 1.35–1.55	[3] 4.75–5.00
Kansas City	27	[3] 1.75	[3] 1.60–1.75	[3] 5.00–5.50

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per ton.

New York..	43	$16.00–18.00	$16.00–20.00	$50.00
Boston.....	29	20.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	.....
Philadelphia	94	14.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	40.00–45.00
Baltimore...	37	18.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	55.00
Pittsburgh..	141	13.00–14.00	15.00–15.50	50.00
Cleveland...	98	16.50	16.00–18.00	55.00
Cincinnati..	39	15.00–18.00	20.00–25.00	55.00
Detroit.....	1	20.00	10.00–12.00	.....
Chicago.....	37	10.00–14.00	8.00–10.00	60.00–65.00
St. Louis....	51	12.00–15.00	15.00–20.00	50.00–60.00
Kansas City	22	[1] .75	[1] .75–.85	[1] 3.00

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties, Bbls.

New York..	188	$2.00–2.25	$3.25–3.50	$4.25–4.50
Boston.....	51	3.25–3.50	4.00–4.12½	5.00
Philadelphia	31	2.50	2.85–3.00	3.50–3.75
Baltimore...	1	2.25–2.75	3.25–3.50	4.25–4.50
Pittsburgh..	58	3.50–3.65	3.50	4.50
Cleveland...	25	3.25–3.50	3.75–3.85	4.50
Cincinnati..	19	3.50–3.75	3.75–4.00	4.50–4.75
Detroit.....	6	3.50–3.65	3.75	4.25–4.50
Chicago.....	56	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	4.75–5.00
St. Louis....	15	.....	4.25–4.50	.....
Kansas City	15	.....	.....	4.75

APPLES, New York Baldwins A2½ Bbls.

New York..	279	$4.00–4.50	$4.50–5.00	$8.00
Boston.....	39	4.50	4.25–5.00	.....
Philadelphia	90	4.50–5.00	[4] 4.50	7.50–8.00
Baltimore...	23	[4] 3.75–4.25	[4] 3.75–4.25	7.50–8.00
Pittsburgh..	59	4.75–5.25	4.50–4.75	8.50
Cleveland...	56	4.50–5.00	[4] 4.50–5.00	8.50–9.00
Cincinnati..	83	[5] 4.25	.....	8.00
Detroit.....	15	.....	.....	8.00
Chicago.....	234	4.75–5.25	4.25–4.50	8.00–8.50
St. Louis....	118	.....	[4] 5.25–5.50	[6] 9.00–9.50
Kansas City	34	[6] 8.50–9.50	[6] 8.50–9.50	[6] 8.75–9.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York..	231	$2.50–3.00	$3.00–3.25	$3.00–3.10
Philadelphia	25	2.50–2.75	.....	[7] 2.45–2.50
Cleveland...	22	2.75–3.25	.....	3.10–3.25
Detroit.....	6	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.25
Chicago.....	196	.....	3.00–3.75	[7] 2.40–3.15
St. Louis....	43	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	105	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y....	$2.00	$2.00–2.10	$2.67–2.72
Presque Isle, Me...	[1] $1.70–1.80	[1] 1.75–1.80	[1] 2.28–2.33
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.85–1.95	1.90–2.08	2.65–2.75
Waupaca, Wis....	1.75–1.80	2.00	2.65–2.75
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.65–1.85	1.90–1.95	2.65–2.75
Colorado points....	1.20–1.25	1.40–1.45	2.60–2.65
Onions (per 100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y...	1.25–1.35	1.25–1.40	5.00–5.25
Massachusetts points.....	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.35	.....
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y...	10.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	50.00
Apples (bbl.).			
Rochester, N. Y...	44.25	4.25	8.00–8.50
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash....	[8] 2.25	[8] 2.25	[8] 3.00–3.10

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Southeastern York Imperials.
[5] New York Twenty Ounce.
[6] Middle western Jonathans.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Winesaps.

SWEET POTATO PRICES DOWN.

(Concluded from front page.)

of $1.25 to $1.75 the middle of November. Prices followed in a general way the course of the white potato market, but, as in other seasons, they failed to respond fully to the extreme levels reached by white potatoes in times of greatest shortage of supply.

In 1917–18 there was the same downward trend from opening prices of $6 to $6.50. Low point was reached in November at $1 to $3.50 per bbl. and 50¢ to $1.50 per bu., including a great deal of stock in doubtful condition.

About 8,000 Cars Shipped.

The movement of sweet potatoes until the middle of November slightly exceeded 8,000 cars, which is about the same volume as the movement for the corresponding time last year. Virginia which ships fully half the early carlot supply and about one-third of the total carlot movement each season, has fallen behind last year's shipments by nearly 1,000 cars, on account of the light crop caused by drought in eastern Virginia. Other leading States show increased shipments in line with the general gain of about 2% in the estimated crop. New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland store much of the crop and continue shipping late in the season. These three States together shipped last season between 5,000 and 6,000 cars, or about the same as Virginia. The remaining third of the carlot supply comes mostly from the Southeast and Southwest. Those States south and west of South Carolina are heavy producing sections, but supply mostly the home demand. Alabama raises one-seventh of the total crop, but ships only a few hundred cars each season. Georgia, the second leading State in production, ships less than 500 cars, or less than half as many as Delaware, which produces only a small part of the crop. Tennessee leads in shipments of the moist-fleshed type of sweet potatoes, with over 1,000 cars moved last season.

The tendency is toward increased production and shipments of the southern varieties, partly as a result of the construction of numerous improved storehouses, which tend to prolong the market season. Doubtless the demand for this type of potato will increase as it becomes better known in northern markets. There is possibly also room for the introduction of both classes of sweet potatoes in the great consuming markets of Europe.

The abundance of the crop and the low prices create a marketing problem that is worrying holders of sweet potatoes everywhere. Possibly 6,000,000 bus. have been placed in modern, dry, warm, ventilated storehouses this season. This stock is available for market after the stock stored in earth pits is out of the way, and the season is prolonged about two months, to the extent of the supplies in improved storage. Increased capacity of storage houses is conservatively placed at 20% over that of last year.

Holdings of all classes were successfully marketed last year because of the short crop and the advancing price of white potatoes. This season the competition with white stock is more severe. Buyers of sweet potatoes are scarce at southern shipping points and growers are reported to be turning toward cooperative marketing as never before.

Jobbing Prices—No. 1 Virginia Yellow Sweet Potatoes.

[Dollars per barrel.]

Week ending—		New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.
1920.					
Aug.	23	8.50–9.00	.....	7.00–7.50	.....
	30	9.00–10.00	8.50	7.75–8.00	.....
Sept.	6	8.50–9.00	7.00–9.00	7.00–8.00	.....
	13	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.00–4.25	.....
	20	4.00–6.00	4.00–4.25	4.75–7.00	6.00–6.25
	27	4.25–5.00	2.75–4.25	4.25–4.75	4.00–5.25
Oct.	4	3.25–4.25	.....	3.25–3.50	4.25–4.75
	11	4.50–5.50	4.25	3.25–4.25	5.25–5.50
	18	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.40	4.00	5.00–5.50
	25	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50	4.50–5.00
Nov.	1	3.00–3.50	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50	4.00–4.50
	8	3.25–3.75	3.00–3.50	3.50–4.00	4.25–4.50
	15	3.00–3.50	2.85–3.25	3.25–3.75	4.15–4.50
	22	2.00–2.75	2.50–2.75	2.25–3.50	4.25–4.50
1919–20.					
Oct.	6	3.50–4.00	2.75–3.75	3.25–3.50	3.85–4.00
	13	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.75–4.25
	20	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.25	3.50–4.00	3.85–4.00
	27	3.25–3.75	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.25	4.00–4.25
Nov.	3	4.75–5.00	3.50–4.00	3.25–3.75	4.50–4.75
	10	4.00–4.25	3.50	3.50	.....
	17	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.25	3.50–4.00	4.35–4.50
	24	3.75–4.50	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.50	4.75–5.00
Dec.	1	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	4.25–4.50	.....
	8	4.75–5.25	.....	4.75–5.50	.....
	15	4.50–5.00	4.50	5.00–5.50	.....
	22	.....	4.50	5.00–5.25	.....
	29	.....	.....	5.50–6.00	.....
Jan.	5	.....	.....	5.50–6.50	.....
	12	.....	.....	5.50–6.75	.....
1918–19.					
Aug.	26	7.00–8.50	7.50–8.50	7.00–7.50	.....
Sept.	2	5.50–7.00	4.00–8.00	5.50–7.50	.....
	9	5.00–7.00	4.00–7.00	5.00–6.25	8.50–9.00
	16	4.50–7.25	5.50–7.00	6.00–6.75	7.25–9.00
	23	5.00–6.50	4.25–5.00	5.50–6.00	6.75–7.75
	30	3.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	3.50–5.00	6.00–6.75
Oct.	7	3.00–4.00	3.00–3.75	2.75–3.50	5.00–6.25
	14	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50	2.50–3.75	4.00–5.25
	21	3.25–4.00	3.25	3.25–3.75	3.25–4.00
	28	3.50–4.25	4.00–4.15	3.25–3.75	3.75–5.00
Nov.	4	3.00–4.00	.....	3.50–3.75	4.50–5.00
	11	3.50–5.00	4.25–4.50	3.75–4.25	4.25–4.75
	18	4.25–6.50	4.00–4.50	4.25–5.75	4.50–5.75
	25	6.00–7.00	5.00	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.50
Dec.	2	5.00–6.50	.....	5.75–6.25	.....

SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENT.

	Approximate shipping season.	Car-lot shipments.					Production—Bushels (000 omitted).			
		To Nov. 20, 1920.	To Nov. 20, 1919.	Season— 1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	Forecast 1920	Final estimate— 1919	1918	1917
Northern section:										
California	Aug. 1–Mar. 31	463	473	640	800	314	1,088	1,096	1,190	1,002
Delaware	Oct. 1–May 31	98	27	1,183	1,377	670	896	966	720	560
Illinois	Oct. 1–Apr. 30	14	18	317	101	48	873	855	656	776
Maryland	Sept. 1–Mar. 31	620	535	1,179	441	607	1,512	1,680	1,430	1,180
New Jersey	Sept. 1–May 31	894	649	2,207	1,785	1,955	2,002	1,750	1,495	2,880
North Carolina	July 15–Apr. 30	561	452	748	708	463	10,807	9,858	10,450	8,550
Virginia	Aug. 1–May 31	4,968	5,503	5,740	3,024	5,615	4,032	4,750	3,840	3,536
Total northern		7,618	7,657	12,014	8,236	9,672	21,210	20,955	19,781	18,484
Southern section:										
Alabama	Aug. 1–May 31	302	286	394	342	225	14,630	14,194	14,208	13,500
Arkansas	do	23	65	355	149	159	4,816	4,600	3,420	4,400
Georgia	Aug. 1–June 15	125	31	475	525	152	13,764	13,064	11,960	11,625
Louisiana	Aug. 1–June 30	218	108	211	150	51	7,474	6,300	4,875	4,898
Tennessee	Oct. 15–May 31	179	168	1,196	545	114	3,672	4,400	3,430	2,850
Texas	July 1–May 31	258	298	492	329	186	9,345	10,450	5,046	6,552
All other	Aug. 1–May 31	76	88	243	264	98	30,765	29,616	25,204	21,513
Total southern		1,181	1,044	3,366	2,304	985	84,466	82,624	68,143	65,338
Grand total		8,799	8,701	15,380	10,540	10,657	105,676	103,579	87,924	83,822

The British Apple Market.

The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London reports the following range of prices for apples on the British markets for the week ending Nov. 23. At London: Yorks and Greenings brought 55s. ($9.56) per bbl., conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 20, when a shilling was worth $0.173. Baldwins sold at 50s. ($8.69); Ben Davis, 46. to 52s. ($7.99 to $9.04); Kings 50 to 55s. ($8.69 to $9.56) per bbl. Northwestern box apples are arriving in bad condition, many being overripe. Kieffer pears brought from 42 to 44s. ($7.30 to $7.65) per bbl.

At Liverpool: Yorks ranged 55 to 59s. ($8.69 to $10.25) per bbl. Baldwins, 45 to 50s. ($7.82 to $8.69); Kings, 55 to 60s. ($9.56 to $10.43); Albemarles 65 to 68s. ($11.29 to $11.82); Ben Davis, 48 to 59s. ($8.34 to $10.25) per bbl.; Jonathans sold at 15 to 20s. ($2.61 to $3.82) per box. Wasty stock sold at 6 to 15s. ($1.04 to $2.61) per box.

At Manchester: Yorks ranged 46 to 58s. ($7.99 to $10.08) per bbl.; Newtowns sold at 19s. ($3.30) per box.

At Glasgow: Yorks brought from 40 to 62s. ($6.95 to $10.77) per bbl.; King David, Wagners, and Wealthys, 18 to 20s. ($3.13 to $3.48) per box. Jonathans ranged from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. ($3.56 to $3.74) per box.

Important New Ruling.

The sale of all imported apples in England from Dec. 1, 1920, must be made through brokers who have been registered by the Food Ministry, according to a cablegram received from the American consul at London. Importers desiring to sell their own apples are entitled to be registered as brokers on application to the Ministry of Food.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Nov. 20.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	1,776	2,184	2,261	22,169	27,222	45,590
Barreled	1,832	916	3,494	42,083	31,558	41,079
Cabbage	491	477	1,677	25,557	19,650	23,439
Cauliflower	200	67	129	801	441	2,594
Celery	244	295	563	5,951	4,265	6,771
Dry beans	192	268	173	1,324	2,148	6,616
Grapes	164	339	745	36,416	30,292	30,349
Grapefruit	327	274	429	2,026	1,940	11,200
Lemons	50	94	73	1,442	1,150	8,600
Lettuce	39	34	94	12,343	7,328	7,345
Mixed and bunched vegetables	238	222	249	10,933	10,276	11,255
Onions	518	421	724	18,544	15,406	20,531
Oranges	1,037	923	813	2,619	1,897	46,611
Pears	91	33	187	13,079	10,072	10,148
Potatoes:						
Sweet	642	522	770	8,799	8,701	15,367
White	5,329	4,138	5,658	108,481	104,484	130,152
Total	13,200	11,210	18,044	312,633	276,830	447,647
NEW CROP.						
Cabbage	17	9	5	22	9	990
Lettuce	346	84	189	826	294	12,343
Mixed and bunched vegetables	21	53	6	27	74	10,923

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 338.)

the week and a slight recovery in prices, net declines ranging from 50¢ to $1 were the rule. A spread of from $7 to $9.25 took the bulk of feeder steers at Chicago and leading Missouri River markets. Stocker grades sold largely from $5 to $6.50, and common, light stockers down to $4 and even lower.

A material decrease in the movement of cattle to the country from primary markets during the past summer and fall, the comparatively small number of fleshy, heavy feeders taken for a short feed, and the smaller movement direct from the range to feed lots this year than last, together with a big decrease in the costs of feeding stuffs are bullish factors that incline many to the opinion that stockers and feeders at current prices will prove money makers. Any forecasts, however, may prove unreliable which fail to take into consideration the fact that this is a period of price deflation for practically all commodities, and that values of all kinds of animal by-products are the lowest in relation to the cost of live stock for several years if not in trade history. In other words, the low value of hides, wool, and other by-products, together with the high cost of distribution tend to hold the price of meats higher, relative to the price of animals on the hoof, and this condition tends to restrict the consumptive demand for meat.

Hog Receipts Very Heavy.

Hogs.—With the week's receipts of hogs, both at Chicago and at the 10 markets, reaching the largest total since the week ending June 5, last, the bottom falling out of the cattle market, and severe price slumps in grains and many other food products, hog values struck a well-greased toboggan. The week closed with Chicago prices averaging about $1 lower, while greater declines were shown at some other markets.

Eastern killer competition at western markets was cut to small volume by reason of the liberal receipts at points nearer home and the trade was without a prop. The week's close found $12 the top at Chicago and the bulk of sales down to $11.50 to $11.85. Producers are showing a disposition to let hogs go when the stock reaches 200 lbs. in weight, and good heavy hogs seem likely to command a premium throughout the winter. Lard stocks have been sharply reduced by recent heavy exportations.

Average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago for the week under review was $12.19 against $13.01 the week previous. This was the lowest since late in January, 1917. Compared with this year's high point September 20, when the Chicago top was $18.25 and average cost $17.16, the market on November 20 was $6.25 lower on the top, and $5.54 lower on the average.

Bad climatic conditions at this juncture would probably tend to further swell the marketward movement of hogs which was retarded earlier in the season by good feeding weather and the fact that hogs have been doing the work of corn harvesting on many farms. Lack of a brisk eastern shipping demand and a breaking corn market are at present among the factors of depression.

Sheep.—Although receipts of sheep were moderate for this season of the year, values were on the down turn. A sluggish set of dressed markets and the bad condition of wool and skin markets acted as wet blankets on the trade. At the week end there was virtually no demand from killers for aged sheep and prices were down to the lowest levels reached during the past six years. Fat lambs sold lower than at any time since the fall of 1916.

At the close $12 was considered an outside quotation for choice fat lambs at Chicago, the bulk going around $10,50 to $11.50. Bulk of the fat native ewes sold there from $4.50 to $5.

A good share of the receipts consisted of fed westerns, many of which lacked finish and went back to the country for a second feed. Demand for feeding sheep and lambs continues to show breadth despite the depressed condition of trade on killing account. Feeder prices, however, are naturally working lower in sympathy. Most of the feeding lambs leaving Chicago last week sold between $11 and $12.

Opening, Nov. 22.—The opening session of Thanksgiving week was liberally supplied with stock, especially for a week containing a holiday and in view of the severe declines scored a week ago. Good and choice corn-fed steers have seldom been scarcer, and higher prices ruled at Chicago. Other classes there, and general steer trade at other western markets, held mostly steady.

Hog values were sharply lower, the day's closing levels being down 75¢ to $1 at Chicago. The average cost dropped to about $10.90 on that market, with the closing top $11.

Sheep and lambs sold unevenly lower at Chicago, but light runs held values up at leading River markets. No lambs sold above $11.25 at Chicago. That price was equalled at Kansas City for choice fed westerns. Bulk of fat ewes dropped to $4 to $4.50.

Active Demand for Produce Inspection In October.

The number of inspections of fruit and vegetable shipments increased 6.1% in October compared with the same month last year in offices open through both seasons. October is usually the month of heaviest shipments and of greatest demand for the inspection service of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. There were 2,435 inspections of car lots and less than car lots, compared with 2,399 in Oct., 1919.

Lack of time and facilities at several of the busiest stations compelled refusal of 482 applications. Besides this work at the distributing centers, 43 inspections, involving 641,388 lbs., were made at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and 295 inspections, involving 778,049 lbs., in connection with supplies for the Navy at New York. The following table shows the number of inspections performed in the various branch offices in 23 cities:

Market.	Fruits, carloads, and less.	Vegetables, carloads, and less.	Total.	October, 1919.
Atlanta	34	18	52	84
Baltimore	10	8	18	58
Boston	16	63	79	84
Buffalo	13	4	17	34
Chicago	142	75	217	484
Cincinnati	36	57	93	65
Cleveland	49	48	97	84
Columbus	19	1	20	20
Detroit	34	13	47	75
Houston	65	30	95	29
Indianapolis	27	39	66	28
Kansas City	21	57	78	111
Los Angeles	(1)	(1)	9	
Memphis	29	16	45	41
Milwaukee	4	1	5	17
Minneapolis	27	41	68	67
New Orleans	35	68	103	72
New York	154	79	233	171
Omaha	9	17	25	116
Philadelphia	319	17	336	143
Pittsburgh	415	197	612	365
St. Louis	16	62	78	111
Washington	19	22	41	24
Offices now closed				103
Total	1,493	933	2,435	2,399

[1] Report incomplete.

FRESH MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 338.)

Lamb.—The arrival of the steamer *Northumberland* at New York during the week, with approximately 182,000 carcasses of New Zealand lamb and mutton, resulted in an increase in storage holdings of 8,000,000 lbs. Receipts of domestic lamb, though only moderate, proved in excess of the demand, and after Monday there was a general downward movement in prices. Boston was the weakest spot and closed $4 lower than the previous week. Prices elsewhere were $1 to $2 lower.

Mutton.—The supply of mutton was in excess of the demand and resulted in some accumulation after midweek. Closing prices at both Chicago and the eastern markets were $1 to $2 below the previous Friday.

Pork.—Light supplies of pork, firm prices, and an even demand at eastern markets were in marked contrast to conditions at Chicago, where liberal supplies and a slow demand resulted in uneven prices and a sharply declining market. The week's range of prices on fresh hams at the eastern markets was $24 to $25 and was relatively cheaper than any other cuts. Light loins sold up to $38, shoulders to $26, and Boston butts around $30 to $31.

Heavy Yield of Canadian Potatoes.

Canada, like the United States, has more potatoes from less land than last year. The crop is estimated at 138,520,000 bus., compared with 125,574,900 bus. in 1919. The average yield is placed at 176½ bus. per acre, compared with 153½ last year and a 10-year average of 146 bus. The yield per acre was heaviest in British Columbia and the eastern Provinces, but was below the country-wide average elsewhere, being light in the middle-western Provinces.

The average value of potatoes on farms was estimated at 97¢ per bu., compared with 95¢ last year, and ranged this season from 65¢ in Prince Edward Island to $1.39 in Manitoba.

The prices prevailing in the United States prevented any especially heavy volume of imports from Canada this season. To Nov. 16 imports amounted to 1,057 car lots, compared with 1,704 in 1919. The total for the entire season of 1919 was 5,128 cars.

Potato Blight Severe In Northern Maine.

The yield of potatoes in northern Aroostook County, Maine, one of the important producing sections of the Northeast, was considerably reduced by late blight, which caused the vines to die before the end of August, a month earlier than usual. Late blight is a cause of dry rot and soft rot in the potato.

The reduction in anticipated yield partly accounts for the lighter shipments this season. To Nov. 13 Maine had shipped 4,314 cars, compared with 7,760 cars to the same date in 1919. Without doubt, however, much of the crop is being held in storage because of the prevailing low prices. Considerable inferior stock is being sold to the starch factories, which are said to be running at full capacity. Prices for culls started at $1 per barrel in 1919. The first part of this season the price was 60¢, and by the middle of October the market had declined to 40¢.

Hay and Feed

CONDITIONS BUT LITTLE CHANGED FROM RECENT WEEKS.

Hay Markets Continue Dull—Demand Reported Very Limited—Receipts Generally Light.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending Nov. 20 indicate but little change in the hay market situation during the week. The demand everywhere is very limited and dealers and consumers are buying for present needs only, as they consider present market prices too high when compared with grain prices. Producers, however, are selling very little hay as they maintain that current prices do not cover cost of production and transportation.

Receipts are generally light but show considerable increase over last week at Kansas City and Chicago, as is shown in the following table, which compares the carload receipts at the principal markets for the weeks ending Nov. 13 and Nov. 20:

	Nov. 20.	Nov 13.		Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.
Boston	59	58	Minneapolis	147	154
New York	414	415	Omaha	67	52
Baltimore	17	40	Kansas City	682	393
Pittsburgh	.....	218	Los Angeles	105	101
Cincinnati	142	141	San Francisco	47	139
Chicago	294	179	Memphis	46	46

Timothy.—Although receipts of timothy continued light the market declined on an average of about $1 per ton. An increase of 115 cars over the previous week caused a $2 decline at Chicago. The demand generally is so limited that any appreciable increase in receipts causes a decline in price. It is noted also that only the higher grades sell at current quotations and that the No. 2 is selling at a discount of $2 to $4 under No. 1 prices.

Notices of shipments also are few which indicates that there will be no great increase in receipts during the coming week. While the recent cold weather destroyed some of the green forage in the South, considerably more cold weather will be necessary to stimulate the present sluggish demand in that section. The demand for clover mixtures is also very limited, and all grades of this kind of hay sell slowly.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market has also declined slightly because of an insufficient demand to absorb the relatively light receipts. With the price of alfalfa higher than oats, feeders are not inclined to buy the hay freely. Because of the continued decline in feeds, alfalfa mills are buying but little hay for milling. Reports from Seattle state that producers and shippers in the Northwest are holding their hay and refusing to sell at current prices. Recent heavy rains in central California have greatly improved pastures which curtails the demand for hay in that territory.

Prairie.—Prices of prairie hay at Kansas City broke $3 during the week because of greatly increased receipts and a limited demand. The stockyards which have been taking a good part of the arrivals are reported to be out of the market at present and orders for shipment were too small to absorb the surplus. Further declines are expected unless receipts become much lighter.

The demand for top grades of prairie at Omaha and Minneapolis was good because of the very light receipts.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOV. 20.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Seattle.	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	39.00	39.50	31.50	36.00	38.00	37.50	33.00	31.00	33.50	32.00	24.00	.....	24.00	30.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	38.50	31.00	34.00	35.50	36.50	.....	29.00	.....	30.00	23.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	35.00	36.50	30.50	33.00	34.00	35.50	31.00	27.00	31.50	29.00	22.00	.....	21.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	36.50	30.00	35.50	35.50	36.50	32.00	28.00	.....	30.00	22.00	.....	[2]23.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	34.00	34.00	29.00	34.00	35.50	35.50	31.00	30.00	.....	28.00	21.00	.....	[2]22.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	27.00	21.00	.....	[2]22.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	38.00	33.00	.....	.....	32.00	28.00	25.00	28.00	22.00	31.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	31.50	.....	.....	30.00	[2]26.00	22.00	26.00	.....	.....
No. 2 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	35.00	29.00	.....	.....	27.00	[2]24.00	17.50	18.50	.....	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	21.00	17.50	16.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	18.50	13.00	14.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	16.50	12.50	.....	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	41.00	40.00	41.00	42.50	43.00	41.00	.....	39.50	37.00	35.00	31.50	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Soft winter	42.00	41.00	45.00	45.00	42.00	43.00	34.00	42.00	38.00	36.50	.....	.....	30.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	41.00	40.00	41.00	.....	41.00	.....	.....	40.00	37.00	35.50	.....	28.50	29.50	.....	44.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	40.00	39.50	39.50	41.00	42.00	43.50	39.00	37.00	35.00	33.00	29.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Soft winter	47.00	40.00	48.00	45.00	48.00	45.00	40.50	41.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	46.00	40.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	45.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	35.00	36.00	.....	29.50	32.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	38.00	.....	38.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	28.00	25.00	30.00	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	54.00	53.00	53.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	51.00	49.00	.....	.....	65.00	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	47.00	44.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	44.00	46.00	45.50	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	44.00	.....	41.00	.....	34.00	39.00	32.00	41.00	42.00	39.50	42.00	.....	.....	.....	43.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	40.00	.....	.....	40.00	42.00	41.00	30.00	.....	39.00	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	32.00	38.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	55.87	.....	53.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....	52.43	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	45.00	42.00	44.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	34.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	48.00	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	41.00	36.00	.....	.....	54.00[3]	45.00
Beet pulp	50.00	49.00	51.00	54.00	.....	56.00	.....	.....	51.00	44.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

COTTONSEED MEAL PRICES TUMBLE IN WEAK MARKET.

Stocks of Feed are Heavy—Demand Continues Light and Prices Are Seeking Lower Levels.

The outstanding feature of the feed market during the week e ding Nov. 20 was the serious decline in cottonseed-meal prices. In the Memphis market 36% meal dropped to $32, while 41% meal was offered at $3 per ton higher. In a few northeastern markets these grades were offered at $41 and $43, respectively, while in New England territory $45 and $47 was asked. Wide variations in prices continue. Soft winter wheat bran is offered at $42 in the Boston and Pittsburgh markets. New York and Philadelphia quote $41 and $45, respectively, and Buffalo dealers are asking $38 for the same commodity. A study of market conditions and prices by country dealers before placing orders is advisable during prevailing unsettled conditions

Demand Still Light.

The demand for feeds remains light, as stock is still ranging outside in many sections, particularly where the winter-wheat crop is being pastured. The Iowa trade reports that business is light because rye is furnishing considerable pasture at present. Conditions in the Southeast are dull. Transportation conditions remain excellent and receipts in all markets are reported to be good and in excess of requirements. Warehouses at Lake ports report holdings of 11,540 tons of mill feeds other than grain mixtures on Nov. 19.

Wheat mill feeds.—The demand is not equal to production, which is below normal. Prices of wheat feeds generally held fairly steady, but several markets report that prices are easing off. Middlings and red dog are almost unsalable in northeastern markets, and western delivered prices are higher than those asked by jobbers in these markets. Mixed feed and bran declined $1.50 per ton on Nov. 20 in the Kansas City market. Canadian offerings of bran in the New York market exert a bearish influence, and spring and hard winter wheat bran continue to be quoted at $40.

Much of the buying of wheat feeds is in split cars. Several dealers report a hesitancy on the part of buyers to purchase entire carloads on account of the fear that as soon as the flour demand becomes normal a heavier offering of wheat feeds will result in prices more nearly in proportion to those of other feeds and corn and oats.

Cottonseed Meal Breaks $4.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—There is no inquiry for cake and the demand for meal is limited. Prices in southern markets broke sharply. No improvement is noted in the export demand and the cottonseed product situation. Many of the mills are reported to have stored raw oil when it was selling at 24¢, while to-day's price is about 6¢. Shipping mills are finding it difficult to obtain shipping instructions on meal sold some time ago. Fertilizer concerns are not in the market to any extent at present because their business is said to be unsatisfactory, and so far this year is not over 60% of what they normally have on their books at this time of the year. Several cottonseed meal mills are running full capacity. Production in Texas is about 60%, while Georgia mills are operating 35 to 50%. The recent decline has not resulted in any material improvement in business, for a large number of dealers are reported to have stocked up on high-priced meal.

Linseed meal.—Present stocks at mills are heavy. Part of these stocks are sold, but buyers fail to order out. The demand is light and abnormally small for this season of the year. Chicago dealers report offerings at

(Concluded on page 350, column 3.)

Grain

WHEAT MARKETS SUFFER DRASTIC DECLINES DURING WEEK.

Lack of Demand for Cash Grain Noted—Corn and Oats Weak and Unsettled With Prices Sagging.

Wheat markets were steady and rather firm the first three days of the week ending Nov. 20 but corn and oats were weak, reflecting the immense crops of these cereals. On Thursday, however, wheat started down, and the market developed into one of the most drastic declines of the season with something like demoralization on Friday. The decline continued again on Saturday, partly because of renewed selling on the report that the British Commission may lower the fixed price of wheat in Great Britain.

Prewar prices were recorded for corn, while wheat was down almost to prices that were several times recorded in the few years preceding the war.

Lack of Confidence Evident.

The outstanding feature of the grain markets is the entire lack of confidence on the part of buyers, both dealers and speculators. Also, the flour milling business is in worse condition than it has ever been at this time of the year, owing in part to lack of export business but mainly to very small buying by consumers, retailers, big bakers and jobbers. Stocks of flour in the hands of all dealers and bakers are reported to be very light.

Export sales of both American and Canadian wheat have been made almost daily. On Friday it was reported that 2,000,000 bus. were sold, half of which was American, to go to Germany, Belgium, and Italy. The taking off of hedges against sales of the cash wheat that went to fill these sales only momentarily checked the decline. A few weeks ago reports of good export sales had a steadying effect on the market, because they induced buying; but during the last three days of the week under review reports of export sales brought in no buying whatever after the hedges were taken off.

The entire lack of buying in the grain futures markets and very small demand for grain in the cash markets, while selling pressure continued, resulted in the near-demoralization noted in the opening paragraph of this review. The market might be compared to a storm, which nothing can stop but which will finally run its course.

The immense crops of corn and oats, with new corn now coming to market in fair quantities, together with the severe declines in wheat prices, have so far prevented the steadying of the market and the establishing of something like a substantial price basis, which doubtless would have occurred under anything like normal conditions.

Corn Prices Compared.

In this connection a comparison of corn prices at the close of the week with the range of prices for November in previous years is of interest. On Saturday, Nov. 20, the average price of No. 2 corn in the Chicago market was approximately 70¢.

(Concluded on page 350, column 1.)

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Nov. 19.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	191⅜	.....	.....	187	184½
	No. 4	.....	179	182½	184½	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	189	189½	.....	199	190	181
	No. 2	187½	186	.....	195	.....	179
Red Winter	No. 4	196	195	210	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	180	180	188	189	181	174
	No. 2	177	176	183	184	177	170
	No. 3	170	170	178	179	172	164
	No. 4	161	162	170	171	164	156
Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	183	187	186	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	174	.....	182	175	.....
	No. 3	.....	170	175	.....	172	162
	No. 4	.....	161	168	170	159	.....
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	180	181½	.....	.....	184½	172
	No. 2	180⅜	181⅝	180⅜	186	182½	170
	No. 3	.....	181	185½	.....	180½	.....
	No. 4	.....	177½	183	184	178	166
Hard Winter	No. 1	179	181	185½	184	187	167
	No. 2	177½	179½	185	184⅜	181	166
	No. 3	176	177⅝	183½	184½	181⅜	166
	No. 4	175	176½	.....	.....	171	164½
Red Winter	No. 1	198	198	201⅜	201	200	.....
	No. 2	195⅜	196⅝	200⅜	.....	197⅜	187
	No. 3	192½	193	198⅝	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	208¼	212	219	214	209	200½
	No. 2	208⅝	209	215	212	208	200
	No. 3	204⅜	205	212	210	206	195½

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	86	84½	85½	83	80⅝	78
	No. 2	86	84⅝	85	.....	80⅝	76
	No. 3	82½	81	80	80	76⅝	69½
	No. 4	81	79	80	77½	75	67½
Yellow	No. 1	88	86⅝	86	87	82	79
	No. 2	88	86⅝	86	86⅜	82	78⅜
	No. 3	.....	81	81⅜	86	81	74⅜
	No. 4	81½	79	80½	79	76	71
Mixed	No. 1	.....	84½	84½	.....	81	.....
	No. 2	86	84½	84½	84	81	75
	No. 4	.....	79	84	77½	73½	67¾
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	94	91	.....	91	89	.....
	No. 3	.....	89	.....	89	86	78
	No. 4	.....	85	.....	.....	82	70
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	.....	85	.....	76	75	64⅝
	No. 4	80	.....	.....	.....	66	60
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	100	92	89	.....
Mixed	No. 2	91	90	.....	88	72	63
	No. 3	90	90	86⅜	83	.....	61
	No. 4	.....	.....	87½	80½	.....	58½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	.....	87⅜	90	87	85	.....
	No. 2	.....	87	88⅜	.....	84	82
	No. 3	.....	83½	86	85	82	.....
Yellow	No. 1	92	89	92	92½	89	.....
	No. 2	90	89	90	92½	89	84½
	No. 4	.....	84	84	.....	89	73½

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	52¼	52⅜	.....	54	.....	50
	No. 2	51⅜	52	52⅜	53⅞	51⅜	49
	No. 3	50⅝	49⅜	51	51½	50	47
	No. 4	49	49	49¼	49⅜	48	45½
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	45⅜	45⅜	47¼	47⅛	46⅜	45⅜
	No. 3	45	44⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45	43⅛
	No. 4	44⅜	43¾	45	45¼	43⅜	41⅛
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	50⅜	51	51⅜	51⅜	51	48¾
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	53⅛	53	53⅛	55	52½	50
	No. 2	53⅛	53	53	53⅛	53	49½
	No. 3	51	52	52½	53	52	48⅛
	No. 4	52	.....	50½	.....	49⅝	47½

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		157½	158½	.....	163½	156⅜	.....
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	150	151	159	160	152	148½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	179⅜	183⅜	187½	184¼	180⅝	172
	Mar.	179½	175½	177½	172½	169½	163½
Corn	Dec.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅝	72⅜	69⅝	66⅜
	May	79½	79⅝	79⅜	76⅜	74⅝	71⅜
Oats	Dec.	47⅜	48	48⅜	47½	46⅜	44⅛
	May	53	53⅜	53⅜	51⅜	51⅛	48¼
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	172⅞	175⅞	180	176½	172⅜	162⅜
	Mar.	165½	169½	172½	168	164½	157⅜
Corn	Dec.	67⅜	68⅛	68⅞	65½	63½	60
	May	72½	72⅜	73½	69⅜	68½	65½
Oats	Dec.	47½	48½	48⅜	48	46⅞	45⅜
	May	52⅜	52⅞	53⅜	52	50⅜	48

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week ending Nov. 20.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Northern Spring: No. 1	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
No. 2	...	463	16	...	...	...	[1]638
Total Hard Red Spring	...	503	16	...	...	...	678
Total No. 2 Amber Durum	...	98	160	...	...	...	258
Hard Winter: No. 1	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
No. 2	...	23	268	154	877	1421	2743
Total Hard Red Winter	...	39	268	154	877	1421	2759
Red Winter: No. 1	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
No. 2	...	...	...	163	...	...	163
Total Red Winter	...	...	...	171	...	...	171
Total Red Walla	...	...	...	...	...	...	[2]42
Total Soft Red Winter	...	...	...	171	...	...	213
Total No. 2 Soft White	...	...	...	...	...	...	[2]86
Total No. 2 White Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	[2]139
Mixed: No. 1	...	82	...	...	...	...	82
No. 2	...	1361	227	123	403	65	2179
Total Mixed	...	1443	227	123	403	65	2261
Sold on type sample	...	...	...	...	...	...	[3]41
Total, week ending Nov. 20	...	2083	[4]671	[5]448	1280	1486	6435
Total, week ending Nov. 13	...	1695	13	156	1367	1006	[6]5100
CORN.							
Total No. 2 White	...	374	...	...	...	...	374
Total No. 2 Mixed	...	111	181	36	...	...	328
Total, week ending Nov. 20	...	485	181	36	...	...	702
Total, week ending Nov. 13	...	17	...	263	...	...	[7]319
BARLEY.							
Total ungraded	...	51	...	25	117	...	[8]388
Total, week ending Nov. 20	...	51	...	25	117	...	333
Total week ending Nov. 13	...	183	...	17	14	...	[9]556
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17
Ungraded	...	574	...	51	...	...	625
Total week ending Nov. 20	...	574	17	51	...	...	642
Total, week ending Nov. 13	137	472	84	...	...	...	693

[1] Includes 159,000 bushels from Portland, Me.
[2] Shipped from Seattle, Wash.
[3] Shipped from Portland, Oreg.
[4] Does not include 119,000 bushels Canadian wheat in bond from Philadelphia.
[5] Does not include 80,000 bushels Canadian wheat in bond from Baltimore.
[6] Includes 407,000 bushels from Portland, Oreg., 93,000 bushels from Astoria, Oreg., and 363 bushels from Seattle, Wash.
[7] Includes 39,000 bushels from Newport News, Va.
[8] Includes 195,000 bushels from San Francisco.
[9] Includes 342,000 bushels from San Francisco.

Editor's Note.—This is the last time that the above table of grain exports will appear in this form. Beginning with next week exports of grain will be given in a summarized form, the amount of exports being grouped under the headings "Atlantic," "Pacific," and "Gulf" shipping ports. No reference will be made to grades.

Seeds

SORGO AND SUDAN GRASS SEED CROP LARGE.

Low Prices Now Prevailing May Reduce Quantity Thrashed—Alsike Clover Fairly Firm.

Larger acreages and better yields per acre than last year in some of the principal producing sections and in other less important sections probably will result in a much larger production this year of amber and orange sorgo and Sudan grass seed than last year. Thrashing was just beginning during the week ending Nov. 13 in some sections, while in other sections it will not start until the latter part of this month or the early part of December. Prices offered to growers for seed that has been thrashed are so discouraging to the growers that much of the crop which was intended to be saved for seed may not be thrashed at all.

Yield of Amber and Orange Good.

Yields per acre of amber and orange sorgo seed better than last year are expected in practically all of the important producing sections except in Texas, where estimates at this time point to a somewhat smaller yield. Particularly good yields are expected in southeastern Kansas and western Oklahoma. The 1920 acreage in southeastern Nebraska, northeastern, southwestern, and southeastern Kansas, and Oklahoma seems to be 5 to 30% or more larger than the 1919 acreage. Wet weather for the past two or three weeks in western Texas and Oklahoma delayed harvesting and thrashing considerably.

Growers are being offered $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. for amber sorgo and 10 to 25¢ more for orange sorgo, wherever these two kinds of sorgo do not bring the same price. Prevailing prices are 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. lower than last year and $1 to $2 lower than two years ago at a corresponding time, hence growers are just as reluctant to sell as dealers are to buy.

The 1920 production of sumac sorgo seed may be somewhat smaller than that of last year if the reports that much of the crop in the Texas Panhandle will not be thrashed are borne out. The acreage and yield per acre in western Oklahoma are believed to be considerably larger than last year. It is too early to make a close estimate of the year's production because not much of the seed has been thrashed. Practically the same prices are being offered for this kind of sorgo as for the amber variety.

Sudan Grass Seed Plentiful.

A large production of Sudan grass seed is expected this year because of the increased acreage and yield per acre in Texas and Oklahoma, and portions of Kansas, Missouri, and other States. Reports from 10 stations in Texas indicate shipments last year of 195 carloads and estimated shipments for this year of 315 carloads. Yields range from 200 to 1,000 lbs. per acre, mostly between 450 and 750 lbs. Although there is considerable difference in the nominal prices that are being offered to growers in various sections, most of the offers are $2 to $4 per 100 lbs., as compared with $9 to $10 last year and two years ago. Even at the low prevailing prices, seedsmen are not eager to buy and, of course, growers are not anxious to sell, consequently little seed is moving.

VALUES LOW FOR CLOVER SEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

During the first two weeks in November red clover prices declined $1.50 to $3 and seedsmen were withholding their bids for further recessions in prices. Latest reports relative to quality bear out in the main those obtained earlier and published in the Oct. 16 issue of The Market Reporter, to the effect that the quality of the 1920 crop is better than normal and last year.

Alsike Clover Movement Slow.

Less than one-third of the 1920 crop of alsike clover seed has been disposed of by growers, while last year at a corresponding time more than two-thirds of the 1919 crop had moved from growers' hands. Prevailing prices of $20 to $22 per 100 lbs, are about one-half of those paid to growers about the middle of November, 1919. Because of declines of $1.25 to $2.50 during the first two weeks of November, the movement was further retarded, growers being unwilling to sell and dealers showing hesitancy to buy.

Only 50% of the nearly normal Canadian alsike clover seed crop was thrashed and only about 50% of a normal commercial movement had occurred, according to a report issued on Nov. 15 by the Seed Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. From July 1 to Nov. 1 only 153,900 lbs. of alsike clover seed were permitted entry as compared with 2,446,200 and 2,343,600 lbs., respectively, during the same periods one and two years ago.

No Demand for Sweet Clover.

Large buyers are not bidding at all on sweet clover seed because they do not believe that the bottom of the market for that commodity has yet been reached. More or less nominal offers of $8 to $10 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $9 to $12, mostly $10, for clean white flowered seed were being made during the first half of November but these prices were not sufficiently attractive to growers to cause them to dispose of their seed.

Not more than 5 or 10% of the 1920 crop has left their hands, although many growers in Utah are reported to have pooled their seed with the State Farm Bureau, and in North Dakota many intend to sell their seed through an association of sweet-clover seed growers. Prevailing prices are a little less than one-half of those paid to growers last year at a corresponding time, and $3 to $6 per 100 lbs. lower than nominal prices of a month ago. The somewhat larger crop in this country and the 50% larger crop than last year in Canada, together with a liberal carryover in both countries, have caused dealers to remain out of the market.

During the past few years Canada has exported considerable sweet-clover seed to the United States. For the fiscal years ending June 30, imports of this seed, mostly from Canada, have been as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1917	204,500	1919	942,500
1918	71,300	1920	2,416,900

Between May 1 and Nov. 19 of this year 328,900 lbs. were imported.

Growers Holding their Alfalfa.

The movement of alfalfa seed has been considerably below normal in all sections of the country with the possible exception of the southwestern part of Kansas, where local buyers have been fairly active. In this section and in Arizona little more than one-half of the crop had left the growers' hands by Nov. 13 but in other sections practically none or up to only 20% of the crop had been sold. Taking the country over, probably less than 25% has been sold by growers. They are being offered mostly $10 to $12 per 100 lbs. for country-run, and $12 to $15 for clean seed.

In Utah and Idaho somewhat lower prices than these have prevailed, but most of the Utah growers are said to be pooling their seed with the State Farm Bureau which, as reported, is advancing them $8 to $10 for their seed. In California $16 for country-run and $18.50 for clean seed are being offered; in Arizona $20 for common and $30 for hairy Peruvian are the prevailing prices. Although prices paid to growers during the week ending Nov. 13 are about the same as those paid the previous two weeks, they are $3 to $5 per 100 lbs. lower than six weeks ago. The quality of the seed is equal to that of last year and of normal, except in some important sections of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas, where it is 20% or more below normal and last year.

Price, Movement, and Quality.

State or section.	Prices per 100 lbs. offered growers, basis clean seed.		Percentage 1920 crop that had left growers by—		Quality of 1920 crop as compared with—	
	Nov. 17.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 17.	Oct. 5.	Normal (100%)	Last year (100%)
MEDIUM RED CLOVER.						
			P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Mich.	$17.35	$20.50	19	5	107	117
N. Ill.	18.30	21.00	16	10	106	107
C. Ill.	17.75	19.50	25	15	116	120
S. Ill.	17.10	19.25	20	10	121	128
N. Ind.	17.25	19.65	46	15	110	119
C. Ind.	17.40	19.40	27	10	105	116
S. Ind.	15.90	17.25	7	.....	101	115
NW. Ohio.	18.20	20.00	29	8	100	104
SW. Ohio.	18.20	21.75	10	9	110	119
Minn.	17.50	20.10	20	3	105	103
W. Wis.	17.70	19.80	10	5	104	111
E. Wis.	18.00	20.50	15	5	106	100
S. Wis.	18.30	20.90	20	6	104	106
Idaho.	17.50	22.00	21	6	94	95
Oreg.	19.50	25.00	23	8	95	96
Nebr.	15.20	20.00	7	4	106	100
Kans.	17.50	17.75	15	2	123	141
NE. Iowa.	17.30	20.00	10	.....	106	111
SW. Iowa.	17.60	19.50	16	5	107	111
SE. Iowa.	16.60	21.00	16	5	104	106
Mo.	16.70	18.75	15	6	112	118
ALSIKE CLOVER.						
Mich.	$21.10	$20.40	19	6	103	106
N. Ill.	22.25	20.90	24	11	103	106
C. Ill.	21.00	18.40	40	20	109	118
N. Ind.	21.00	19.80	38	36	100	109
C. Ind.	19.90	20.25	25	14	100	103
NW. Ohio.	22.10	21.70	42	16	90	90
SW. Ohio.	23.50	22.90	20	7	109	109
W. Wis.	18.40	20.30	10	8	100	105
E. Wis.	20.00	21.70	25	10	100	100
S. Wis.	21.25	24.50	25	20	110	105
Idaho.	23.00	23.00	25	10	105	105
Oreg.	21.40	22.75	20	10	98	93

Italy Partially Removes Restrictions on Grain Importations.

The Italian Ministry of Food has issued a decree permitting the importation of grain by private individuals and companies providing the grain is to be used in the manufacture of macaroni for the export trade, according to the American consul at Naples. For every quintal (220.46 lbs.) of grain imported, 70 kilos (154.3 lbs.) of macaroni must be exported within four months under penalty of having the grain confiscated. Hitherto, grain could be imported only by the Government. An option is allowed of milling 14 kilos (30.9 lbs.) of stock food and of manufacturing 61 kilos (134.5 lbs.) of macaroni for every quintal (220.46 lbs.) of grain imported.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR OCTOBER.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, October, 1920.	Total, September, 1920.	Total, July-October, 1920.	Total, July-October, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	2964	2016	6	233	12	2307	19	....	....	26	3	5	33	....	....	....	....	....	100	45	....	522	8291	3151	12857	2093
No. 2	1214	294	3	30	....	339	15	....	....	2	3	2	9	....	....	....	....	6	31	22	....	178	2148	1072	4093	1533
No. 3	1534	286	5	5	3	488	6	....	1	6	1	14	8	....	....	....	11	....	22	14	....	298	2702	1866	7100	3393
All others	3230	354	34	53	....	27	2	....	....	383	321	218	148	8	1	6	3	....	11	9	8	492	5308	5074	15559	8771
Total	8942	2930	48	321	15	3161	42	....	1	417	328	239	198	8	1	6	20	....	164	90	8	1490	18449	11163	39609	15790
Northern Spring: No. 1	64	112	....	14	....	....	10	....	5	1	33	5	28	....	....	1	....	....	38	57	....	117	485	466	1256	3068
No. 2	33	36	1	6	....	....	69	....	....	1	1	4	13	....	....	....	....	....	10	40	....	45	259	181	658	2046
No. 3	70	28	3	29	1	....	5	....	4	7	....	4	9	....	....	1	....	....	2	7	....	20	181	175	723	4251
All others	193	82	4	38	....	15	3	....	7	24	62	215	51	2	1	8	....	....	1	....	....	102	808	622	2187	9600
Total	360	258	8	78	1	15	87	....	16	33	96	228	101	2	1	10	....	....	51	104	....	284	1733	1444	4824	18965
Red Spring: No. 1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	53	14	69	120
No. 2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	9	7	20	67
No. 3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	3	23	69
All others	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	10	43	9	73	108
Total	8	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	66	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	25	113	33	191	364
Total Hard Red Spring	9310	3212	56	400	16	3176	129	....	17	516	425	468	302	10	2	16	20	....	215	198	8	1799	20295	12640	44624	35119
Amber Durum: No. 1	95	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	155	367	696	432
No. 2	323	281	....	....	8	319	191	28	150	....	....	26	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	43	1371	1788	4020	2073
No. 3	74	65	....	....	....	....	35	....	49	1	....	4	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	240	399	1651	968
All others	61	47	....	....	....	2	1	....	5	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	8	129	203	675	715
Total	553	436	....	....	8	321	227	28	204	2	2	34	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	71	1895	2757	7042	4188
Durum: No. 1	12	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	32	59	113	88
No. 2	94	280	1	1	....	114	32	....	....	5	9	....	8	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	33	584	366	1113	629
No. 3	99	200	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	8	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	368	180	708	252
All others	118	164	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	9	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	22	387	143	520	306
Total	323	654	3	2	....	114	39	....	....	7	30	....	48	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	1	82	1311	748	2454	1275
Red Durum: No. 1	24	237	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	276	342	715	135
No. 2	22	68	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	99	101	252	121
No. 3	6	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	30	76	28
All others	8	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	26	32	75	35
Total	60	336	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	422	505	1118	319
Total Durum	936	1426	3	2	8	436	266	28	204	10	32	35	54	....	1	11	....	....	....	....	2	174	3828	4020	10614	5782
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	502	30	....	23	....	1	1	....	....	6	55	40	17	1	17	....	....	....	18	90	2	349	1152	1332	4566	1287
No. 2	190	6	2	9	1	1	....	....	....	1	36	202	29	126	14	64	....	....	49	123	15	596	1454	1630	5422	2777
No. 3	21	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	145	14	120	6	44	1	....	6	28	8	337	852	1057	3218	2293
All others	26	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	18	154	11	124	6	37	....	....	3	3	15	259	658	506	1652	1404
Total	739	36	3	34	1	2	1	....	....	1	121	556	94	387	27	162	1	....	76	244	40	1601	4126	4565	14850	7761
Hard Winter: No. 1	93	12	....	124	38	132	23	94	287	1078	542	977	337	54	11	199	6	8	6	43	95	1173	5332	9278	33155	6974
No. 2	56	1	3	86	4	196	90	92	349	1908	1357	2165	851	194	28	118	....	3	7	41	58	2422	10029	11102	37074	33895
No. 3	19	....	1	26	....	17	11	3	14	760	663	964	682	71	16	32	....	....	3	6	19	861	4168	3406	17651	34188
All others	12	....	....	18	1	7	8	20	8	457	854	1156	614	192	70	50	1	....	....	9	47	1208	4732	3324	16706	27810
Total	180	13	4	254	43	352	132	209	658	4203	3416	5262	2484	511	125	399	7	11	16	99	219	5664	24261	27110	104536	102868
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	24	114	625
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	19	24	27	171	3073
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4	16	72	3861
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	10	93	3109
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	34	46	77	453	10668
Total Hard Red Winter	919	49	7	288	44	354	133	209	658	4204	3539	5820	2580	698	152	562	8	11	96	344	259	7299	28433	31752	119889	121297
Red Winter: No. 1	10	....	3	15	1	56	4	3	54	36	1	136	....	....	....	8	138	20	11	1	6	35	242	789	2961	11515	6518
No. 2	2	....	6	29	26	100	116	9	280	110	8	180	....	....	....	6	296	42	105	4	17	14	639	1989	5588	22900	56287
No. 3	1	....	2	12	20	27	82	6	113	54	14	51	....	....	....	6	76	35	60	5	9	3	227	803	2209	8919	47922
All others	1	....	....	10	9	14	140	16	243	112	95	255	....	....	....	46	181	31	48	1	5	8	401	1616	2974	9236	31278
Total	14	....	11	66	56	197	342	34	690	312	118	622	....	....	....	66	691	128	224	11	37	60	1509	5188	13732	52620	142005
Red Walla: No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	36	....	68	137	98	372	413
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	24	27	....	71	123	81	270	247
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	6	13	10	28	58
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	6	19	32	55	53
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	74	66	....	151	292	221	725	771
Total Soft Red Winter	14	....	11	66	56	197	342	34	690	312	118	622	....	....	....	66	692	128	224	85	103	60	1660	5480	13953	53345	142776
Hard White: No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	13	....	13	36	51	191	1544
No. 2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	47	....	66	205	195	636	1213
No. 3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	63	....	58	186	117	515	497
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	48	....	48	137	81	408	425
Total	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	195	171	....	185	564	444	1798	3679
Soft White: No. 1	....	....	....	1	2	22	2	....	6	4	1	11	1	....	1	14	....	....	....	....	20	....	75	160	157	447	634
No. 2	....	....	....	....	13	57	7	1	83	114	7	51	1	....	2	63	....	....	....	13	134	....	654	1200	1086	2767	3099
No. 3	....	....	....	....	8	7	....	....	25	4	4	14	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	12	64	....	120	263	197	636	1251
All others	....	....	....	....	4	11	2	1	6	4	1	7	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	23	66	59	204	450
Total	....	....	....	1	27	97	11	2	120	126	13	83	2	....	3	84	....	....	....	25	223	....	872	1689	1499	4054	5434
Total Common White	2	....	....	1	27	97	11	2	120	131	16	86	2	....	3	84	....	....	....	220	394	....	1057	2253	1943	5852	9113
White Club: No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	39	....	97	187	391	886	2826
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	171	224	....	331	730	749	2032	1791
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105	221	....	231	558	411	1187	788
All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	72	....	47	148	60	234	228
Total White Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	345	556	....	706	1623	1611	4339	5603
Mixed Wheat: No. 1	383	569	5	61	16	137	5	45	30	247	48	126	26	5	1	132	24	9	37	47	13	309	2275	3971	10151	2880
No. 2	423	1141	15	53	27	2371	87	43	382	463	80	183	49	9	9	37	10	7	31	161	1	649	6231	5695	16048	11583
No. 3	155	654	17	17	14	156	227	2	259	272	96	46	69	9	6	11	2	3	24	110	1	290	2440	1997	7425	9986
All others	111	325	9	16	13	20	8	4	40	237	117	110	134	18	50	13	3	3	7	29	4	349	1620	1300	4989	6364
Total Mixed Wheat	1072	2689	46	147	70	2684	327	94	711	1219	341	465	278	41	66	193	39	22	99	347	19	1597	12566	12873	38613	30793
Total, Oct., 1920	12253	7376	123	904	221	6944	1208	367	2400	6402	4476	7497	3216	949	290	1558	195	257	1060	1942	348	14292	74278	....	....	....
Total, Sept., 1920	11076	6912	213	2043	455	5662	2038	632	3478	6803	5714	7166	2797	1238	240	2054	346	398	857	2285	460	15365	....	78792	....	....
Total, July-Oct., 1920	36626	17498	394	8937	1705	21508	6358	1761	13738	23354	20067	23935	12020	4815	1324	9989	2265	1661	2243	6765	2279	52449	....	....	277326	....
Total, July-Oct., 1919	43823	4713	2477	42660	4096	15534	11467	2697	11115	6353	10496	59619	14088	8700	3405	24697	4978	4057	2659	3838	5086	72415	....	....	....	350483

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR OCTOBER.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and Gray.						Total, October, 1920.	Total, September, 1920.	Total, July 1–Oct. 31, 1920.	Total, July 1–Oct. 31, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	306	1,001	1,252	76	70	2,705	4	8	1	3	5	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,726	3,782	14,306	16,519
Milwaukee	2	25	527	45	30	629	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	630	1,995	5,325	5,577
Minneapolis	1	145	1,276	195	57	1,674	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,680	2,076	5,773	5,330
New York	29	110	92	16	28	275	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	275	614	1,903	4,072
St. Louis and East St. Louis	91	150	571	66	28	906	29	16	1	....	4	50	11	40	1	1	1	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,010	1,259	4,432	3,712
Buffalo	16	550	135	80	45	826	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	828	961	3,005	3,008
Indianapolis	8	580	48	14	13	663	3	8	....	....	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	675	825	3,694	2,830
Omaha	6	227	524	104	24	885	....	7	7	1	....	15	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	901	599	2,685	2,213
Peoria	10	92	25	2	1	130	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	133	192	1,396	1,070
Cairo	1	230	111	6	24	372	1	4	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	378	642	2,291	2,640
Cincinnati	....	121	23	33	23	200	6	4	1	1	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	212	359	1,134	833
Memphis	15	111	69	8	5	208	....	2	1	....	....	3	5	33	8	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	257	419	1,885	2,230
Louisville	37	74	18	6	6	141	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	143	211	1,191	1,227
Kansas City, Kans., and Mo	3	111	403	36	6	559	....	7	5	2	1	15	3	59	23	5	3	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	667	653	2,428	2,454
Philadelphia	1	44	7	13	13	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	218	497	1,296
Denver	4	4	70	26	4	108	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	109	95	353	579
Nashville	3	126	77	2	2	210	4	5	....	....	....	9	3	61	27	4	....	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	314	492	1,428	1,707
Detroit	....	67	20	6	2	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	320	640	525
Seattle	8	9	17	10	28	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72	81	173	266
Portland	34	16	4	4	....	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	7	4	....	36	94	158	361	495
Cleveland	....	95	44	30	30	199	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	199	435	862	670
Duluth	....	21	181	88	15	305	....	....	....	....	21	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	326	664	1,155	415
New Orleans	....	25	16	....	....	41	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	168	503	1,184
Fort Worth	....	16	45	5	2	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	44	18	26	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	175	232	1,106	1,500
Baltimore	....	75	38	8	40	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	161	179	541	800
Sioux City	5	144	100	8	4	261	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	261	205	813	140
Boston	....	3	8	1	5	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	26	64	1,105
Atlanta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	41	20
Galveston	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	11	37	146
Wichita	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	23	67	132
St. Joseph	....	11	64	5	....	80	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	7	3	1	1	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	63	285	224
All other inspection points	33	656	1,028	255	133	2,105	1	9	6	5	6	27	4	77	69	23	11	184	2	....	2	....	....	4	2,320	3,488	12,460	13,960
Total, October, 1920	613	4,842	6,793	1,148	638	14,034	50	74	26	13	45	208	28	299	180	53	44	604	11	16	9	4	....	40	14,886	.....	.....	.....
Total, September, 1920	773	6,692	10,024	1,270	922	19,681	54	111	41	11	69	286	61	636	529	113	81	1,420	23	27	10	6	3	69	.....	21,456	.....	.....
Total, July 1–Oct. 31, 1920	2,571	23,261	32,804	3,850	2,297	64,783	217	583	318	72	186	1,376	246	2,192	2,665	836	492	6,401	54	73	34	16	10	187	.....	.....	72,747	.....
Total, July 1–Oct. 31, 1919	1,920	19,768	37,745	7,485	1,294	68,212	159	853	640	273	198	2,123	206	918	3,550	3,049	702	8,422	58	51	37	40	26	212	.....	.....	.....	78,969

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR OCTOBER.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Oct., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Oct., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.			
Chicago	745	385	38	12	31	1,211	2,081	977	136	47	106	3,347	543	526	107	52	186	1,414	5,972	8,050	3,140
Omaha	26	72	48	11	13	170	90	88	38	12	11	239	37	77	50	13	20	197	606	938	686
Peoria	24	29	9	.....	1	63	234	126	16	6	11	393	54	34	6	1	3	98	554	786	1,540
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	4	77	19	12	14	126	22	56	11	4	4	97	2	55	24	9	27	117	340	546	454
St. Louis and East St. Louis	66	97	32	10	9	214	185	253	29	11	12	490	37	82	28	19	9	175	879	1,134	1,112
Milwaukee	70	70	16	4	6	166	177	81	19	6	14	297	39	44	15	5	14	117	580	1,019	336
Indianapolis	50	490	28	6	9	583	69	395	20	8	11	503	39	3	1	.....	2	47	1,133	875	939
Minneapolis	6	3	1	.....	3	13	181	49	21	3	14	268	41	27	8	5	9	90	371	451	264
Buffalo	16	6	1	.....	.....	23	78	200	15	.....	5	298	5	14	2	1	1	23	344	460	534
Cincinnati	60	40	7	1	4	112	36	63	10	2	3	114	4	21	3	.....	4	32	258	309	289
Memphis	7	27	3	.....	.....	37	17	54	6	1	2	80	.....	9	5	.....	1	15	132	184	111
Louisville	16	91	7	3	.....	117	10	37	4	.....	.....	51	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	172	203	193
Sioux City	6	12	2	.....	1	21	25	34	7	5	2	73	7	13	2	2	6	30	124	214	57
Philadelphia	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5	8	11	2	.....	2	23	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44	72	50	34
Nashville	20	52	4	2	3	81	5	28	1	.....	.....	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	116	181	55
Cleveland	1	1	5	.....	.....	7	25	38	14	6	1	84	.....	5	2	.....	.....	7	98	58	78
Baltimore	.....	37	43	32	26	138	2	10	3	1	10	26	.....	40	53	61	62	216	380	46	51
New Orleans	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	16	61	13	1	1	92	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	98	205	104
Denver	4	4	4	.....	.....	12	34	24	6	2	1	67	25	33	14	3	6	81	160	77	120
Detroit	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	48	15	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	65	70	78
Wichita	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3	2	15	17	17	41
Seattle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	20	33	13	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	68	48	22
Fort Worth	11	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	20	3	.....	.....	24	5	8	1	.....	10	24	60	64	39
Portland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	13	7	3	3	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	28	9
Atlanta	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	13	3	.....	6	26	26	8	4
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	9	5
New York	133	108	19	8	1	269	22	45	2	.....	2	71	23	64	25	6	2	120	460	17	44
St. Joseph	8	37	13	10	8	76	7	7	4	2	1	21	3	15	6	3	4	31	128	290	210
All other inspection points	284	415	91	23	49	862	303	539	153	42	51	1,088	90	205	74	20	121	510	2,460	2,892	1,605
Total, Oct., 1920	1,560	2,062	392	134	180	4,328	3,711	3,257	553	162	267	7,950	959	1,348	437	203	495	3,442	15,720	.....	.....
Total, Sept., 1920	1,793	1,932	461	119	291	4,596	5,001	3,824	726	172	509	10,232	1,157	1,601	588	201	764	4,311	.....	19,139	.....
Total, Oct., 1919	548	1,201	409	211	457	2,826	2,496	2,395	719	287	625	6,522	553	1,090	497	195	473	2,808	.....	.....	12,156

Florida's Carlot Lettuce Movement, November to February, was 2,216 cars the past season, compared with 1,345 cars of the same date the preceding season. The movement was about equally divided between the central section and the west coast district. From a financial standpoint the season was not very satisfactory to growers. The crop was of good quality but prices declined rapidly as the movement increased, owing to the heavy shipments from both Florida and California. Many consignments during the latter part of the season did not bring freight charges.

The New York market consumed approximately 480 carloads of asparagus in 1918, as compared with 580 carloads in 1917. This was exclusive of homegrown stocks from nearby areas. New Jersey producers supplied about 57 per cent of this quantity.

WEEKLY GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 346.)

The range of No. 2 cash corn in the same market in November for a series of years has been as follows:

1915	61½–68¼¢	1908	62 –66¼¢
1914	62¾–78½	1907	55½–60½
1913	71 –74½	1906	44 –47½
1912	50 –58½	1905	45½–51½
1911	69 –76	1904	50 –58
1910	47½–52	1903	41⅜–44⅜
1909	61¼–64½	1902	52 –58

Cash wheat prices in Chicago at the close of the week were: No. 2 Soft Red Winter, 20 to 25¢ over December, and No. 2 Hard Winter, 5 to 6¢ over December.

Demoralization was just as great on Saturday as on the previous day, and the situation from the price standpoint seemed hopeless to many members of the board of trade. This was because no one could see evidence of new buying of any volume, and a little buying, thought to be for European account, in the wheat futures market Saturday had no effect. Purchases of No. 2 Northern wheat in Minneapolis for shipment to Chicago were reported.

Closing prices for the December future on the 20th were as follows: Chicago December wheat, $1.68¾, and corn, 64¼¢; Minneapolis December wheat, $1.52½; Kansas City, $1.55½, and Winnipeg, $1.77. At the close on the 20th prices compared with the week before as follows: Chicago December wheat, 11¢, and corn 10¼¢ lower; Minneapolis December wheat, 16¢; Kansas City, 17¼¢, and Winnipeg, 12½¢ down. Low point on the 20th for Chicago December wheat was $1.65¾, and for December corn, 63⅝¢. These are the lowest prices so far on the crop.

Closing prices of the more distant futures on Saturda , the 20th, were: Chicago March wheat, $1.58¾, and May corn, 70¢; Minneapolis March wheat, $1.54½; Kansas City March wheat, $1.51½, and Winnipeg May wheat, $1.77½.

Monday, Nov. 22.—An improved milling demand for wheat was reported by both Minneapolis and Kansas City. Eastern mills were buying at Kansas City and demand was active for cash wheat to fill old export sales.

Canadian Grain Trade Dissatisfied About Freight Prepayment Ruling.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed by members of the Canadian grain trade at the action of the Canadian railroads in demanding prepayment of all freight charges on shipments of corn into Canada from the United States in American money at an added cost to the Canadian importer.

The railroads demand this prepayment regardless of the fact that the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission has recognized the injustice of the demand by recommending in a recent ruling "that only that portion of the haul actually performed within the United States shall be paid for in American currency."

All rates are subdivided at Detroit, and American dealers assert that they stand ready to pay the proportion up to Detroit or Port Huron, the carriers to collect the balance in Canadian funds from consignees. The Canadian grain trade feels that the Canadian carriers should be content with their recent 40% increase in freight rates and not take advantage of the difference in exchange to add another invisible 10% to the price to the Canadian consumer.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Car lots per ton.	Wagon lots per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	$30.00	$27.00
Clinton, N. C.		30.00
Monroe, N. C.	31.00	28.00
New Bern, N. C.		30.00
Smithfield, N. C.		30.00
Abbeville, S. C.	30.00	30.00
Anderson, S. C.		32.00
Bennettsville, S. C.	35.00	32.00
Bishopville, S. C.	32.00	27.00
Blackville, S. C.	33.00	30.00
Camden, S. C.	30.00	27.00
Greenville, S. C.		30.00
Kershaw, S. C.		28.00-30.00
Laurens, S. C.		30.00
Blytheville, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Earle, Ark.	30.00	
Edmonson, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Forrest City, Ark.	30.00	
Jonesboro, Ark.	30.00	26.00
Newport, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Searcy, Ark.	26.00	
Texarkana, Ark.	30.00	
Vincent, Ark.	30.00	
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	29.00	27.00
New Orleans, La.	28.00	
Meridian, Miss.	30.00	30.00-35.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00-35.00	28.00-34.00
Alligator, Miss.	30.00-32.00	
Coldwater, Miss.	30.00	
Como, Miss.	30.00	
Greenville, Miss.	36.00	32.00
Greenwood, Miss.	36.00	
Holly Springs, Miss.	30.00	27.00
Sardis, Miss.	30.00	
Pontotoc, Miss.	28.00	26.00
West Point, Miss.	27.00	25.00
Brownsville, Tenn.	29.00	26.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	30.00	27.00
Tiptonville, Tenn.	30.00	
Memphis, Tenn.	32.00-32.50	
Austin, Tex.		28.00
Coleman, Tex.		23.00
Cameron, Tex.		25.00
Navasota, Tex.		25.00
Marshall, Tex.		25.00
Sweetwater, Tex.		25.00
Paducah, Tex.		22.00
Stephenville, Tex.		23.00
Jefferson, Tex.		25.00
Memphis, Tex.		22.00
San Marcos, Tex.		22.00
McAlester, Okla.		17.50
Chandler, Okla.		18.00
Lexington, Okla.		21.50

Heavy Potato Losses by Freezing.

More than 2,000 cars of potatoes out of 5,895 examined by inspectors of the Bureau of Markets during the last six months of 1919 and the first six months of 1920 were found to have suffered losses from freezing while in transit. In many instances this loss amounted to as much as 40 per cent of the carload.

Protection from cold depends largely upon a constant current of warm air passing from the heater directly to the ceiling, spreading between the ceiling and the top layer of potatoes, moving through openings at the opposite ends of the load and down to the p ace beneath the false floor. The car, of course, should first be carefully lined and false ends, sides, and flooring constructed. In loading, the top layer potatoes should not be placed closer than 8 inches from the ceiling.

Complete details regarding the methods of preventing potatoes from freezing while in transit and the proper methods of preparing and loading cars may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin 1091.

New State-Owned Grain Elevator.

Construction work has been started in Brooklyn, N. Y., on a State-owned elevator to handle canal grain. This elevator will have a storage capacity of 20,000,000 bus.

REVIEW OF FEED MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 345.)

$51 delivered Chicago by Buffalo mills, their price being $45 f. o. b. Buffalo. Trading during the past week was on the basis of $50 Chicago between dealers. Jobbers continue to undersell mills $1 to $2 per ton. The abundance of other feeds in the Northwest and the continued good weather resulted in light sales in that territory.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed has slackened up considerably on account of lower grain prices. The prices asked by mills which are sold up are in a few cases $4 per ton higher than those asked by mills which are anxious sellers. Yellow hominy sold at $31.40 Chicago, and $34 was offered for white hominy in that market. Large manufacturers are quoting pure white hominy around $42 sacked deilvered New York. Production is not heavy at present as new corn has not yet started to move in volume.

Gluten Feed Advanced $4.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed has been in excess of production, which is estimated to be from 40 to 50% of normal. As a result prices were advanced about $4 per ton by manufacturers. A better inquiry for starch and syrup, it is stated, will result in increased production of gluten feed. Reports from various markest indicate that stocks in dealers' hands are good. Around $53 is asked in northeastern markets in 100-lb. sacks. The price guarantee made by principal manufacturers was withdrawn during the past week.

Beet pulp.—The movement of sugar beets to factories is heavy. The demand, as for other feedstuffs, was slow. Bids were invited by dealers offering this commodity at special price concessions. New York importers' offers are $49 f. o. b. New York in even-weight sacks. Domestic supplies and importations are good.

Alfalfa meal.—Memphis and Kansas City report that alfalfa meal seems to be in such light demand that best offers are no better than the price for the same grade of hay. Southern markets maintain that depression in cotton is the cause for the absence of buying orders for normal consumption. Southeastern and northeastern markets quote around $40 for No. 1 meal, and No. 2 meal is offered at $7 less.

Other feeds.—Flour middlings, $48.50; red dog, $59; dried brewers' grains, $53.50 northeastern markets; rye middlings, $27.50 Minneapolis; rice bran, $23 St. Louis; oat feed, $15 St. Louis; whole ground barley, $43 Philadelphia. The demand for these feeds was slow and arrivals were hard to place even at concessions in price. The consumption of feeds remains much below normal because of exceptional weather conditions.

Japanese Peanut Crop 21,200,000 Pounds.

The 1920 crop of peanuts in Japan is estimated, with shells, at 21,200,000 lbs., according to the American consul at Kobe. The available amounts for export at Kobe are estimated at 1,000,000 lbs. of unshelled and 2,000,000 lbs. of shelled. From the present crop the estimated output of peanut oil is 1,500,000 gals., of which practically all is available for export. The oil above mentioned is made not from Japanese peanuts but from Chinese peanuts shipped from Tsingtau.

Foreign Markets

IMPORTS OF HOLLAND BUTTER NOW TEMPORARILY STOPPED.

Shipments to United States Fall Off Because of Lower Prices and Demand From Other Countries.

The movement of butter from Holland to the United States, which assumed considerable volume during the earlier part of 1920, has ceased for the time being, according to the American consul at Rotterdam. Lower prices in the United States and increased demand in adjacent countries as well as in Holland itself have made further shipments to this country difficult. Although comparatively little butter is being exported at the present time, both dealers and the public are storing large quantities for the winter months.

The imports of butter and butter substitutes into the United States from Holland for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1920, amounting to 3,008,530 lbs., are given in the following table. Practically no Dutch butter was imported during the corresponding period of 1919, and none during 1916, 1917, and 1918 because of restrictions.

Months.	Pounds.	Months.	Pounds.
Jan.	None.	July	1,220,171
Feb.	61,579	Aug.	1,920
Mar.	1,100	Sept.	977
Apr.	None.		
May	55,000	Total.	3,008,530
June	1,667,783		

Butter Production About Normal.

The production and consumption of butter in Holland are rapidly approaching their normal volume. Holland's per capita consumption is high as compared with that of other countries. The per capita consumption of margarine, however, is only about one-third of that of Denmark, Belgium, and Great Britain, where conditions of life are similar. The production, consumption, and exportable surplus of butter in Holland for the years 1916–1919 and for the first eight months of 1920, with the percentage of production consumed at home and the percentage exported, are as follows:

	Production.	Consumption.	Percentage of production.	Exportable surplus.	Percentage of production.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
1916	131,173,700	65,035,700	49.6	66,138,000	50.4
1917	112,655,060	63,933,400	56.8	48,721,660	43.2
1918	87,963,540	58,201,440	66.2	29,762,100	33.8
1919	95,900,100	64,815,240	67.6	31,084,860	32.4
1920 [1]	69,224,440	49,383,040	71.3	19,841,400	28.7

[1] First eight months of 1920.

The bulk of the butter produced in Holland is controlled by a cooperative association, the Nederlandsche Cooperative Zuivelverkoop Centrale, which has a yearly output of 21,000,000 lbs. from 176 creameries. All butter is graded under Government inspection and when approved must bear the official stamp of the "Nederlandsche Botercontrole onder Rijkstoezicht" (Dutch Butter Control under Inspection of the State).

Spain Restricts Imports of Live Stock.

The importation of cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs into Spain from France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, and Africa is prohibited, according to the American consul at Madrid.

Maximum Wholesale and Retail Prices for Eggs Fixed in England.

The British Food Controller has issued a new schedule of egg prices, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. The maximum retail price for fresh eggs is fixed at 6 d. ($0.086) each, conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 18, when a shilling was worth $0.1731.

The effect of the order is to again bring into force the Egg (Prices) Order of 1919. The following schedule of maximum wholesale and retail prices for imported eggs is substituted for the previous one:

	Wholesale price (per dozen).		Retail price (per dozen).	
	Shillings.	*Dollars.*	*Shillings.*	*Dollars.*
Fresh eggs [1]	5/4	0.923	6/–	1.038
Imported fresh eggs [2]	5/4	.923	6/–	1.038
Preserved eggs [3]	4/4	.750	5/–	.867
Chinese eggs [4]	3/7	.620	4/–	.693
Small eggs [5]	2/8	.462	3/–	.519

[1] Eggs produced in the United Kingdom each weighing 1½ oz. or more, and not having been preserved either by pickling or by being held in cold storage or otherwise.

[2] Eggs (other than eggs imported from China) imported into the United Kingdom each weighing 1½ oz. or more, subject to the same conditions.

[3] Eggs (other than eggs imported from China) each weighing 1½ oz. or more, which have been preserved either by pickling or by being held in cold storage or otherwise.

[4] Eggs imported from China each weighing 1½ oz. or more.

[5] Eggs weighing less than 1½ oz.

FRANCE TO BUY FOODSTUFFS.

(Concluded from front page.)

entrepôt or on trucks by means of conveyors and elevated railroads. A fuller description of this new plant will be given to those interested upon request to the Bureau of Markets.

The addition of this new storage plant will make a total cold-storage capacity of more than 182,000 tons at Havre. Practically the entire development in the refrigerating industry has taken place during and since the war period. Prior to the war the French authorities, particularly in Paris, were much opposed to the use of frozen meats. The French, however, soon perceived the value of such foodstuffs in the diet of the American and British Armies. The people have learned to consume frozen meats and the demand is steadily increasing.

Barter Trade Between Poland and England.

A barter transaction between Poland and representatives of several English firms in Poland has just been concluded, according to the London Times Trade Supplement. The exchange, which has been arranged with the food section of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, comprises 3,000 tons of compound lard against eggs and poultry and covers two years.

Large numbers of turkeys, geese, ducks, and hens are available in Poland. Several shipments of geese and eggs have already been successfully delivered in England in good condition. Careful arrangements have been made in Danzig for killing, plucking, and special packing.

Arrangements are under way to extend this business on a larger scale, exchanging poultry and eggs for fats, oils, rice, clothing, boots, and other goods which the Polish Government is anxious to purchase.

BRAZILIAN CITY OFFERS MARKET FOR AMERICAN FLOUR.

Leading Merchants of Bahia Now Placing Orders in United States—Complain of Deliveries.

There is a good and growing market in Bahia, Brazil, for American flour, according to the American consul at that place. The principal flour merchants of Bahia are placing large orders in the United States, but complain that it takes almost four months to get deliveries from the date of placing orders. The present retail price of flour in Bahia is between $10 and $10.50 per bag of 97 lbs.

During the first six months of the current year 99,212 bags of flour were imported by Bahia, 5,029 bags coming from the United States. The requirements for the coming six months will amount to 100,000 bags, a small proportion having already been ordered from American manufacturers.

Prior to the year 1919 practically all of the flour used in Bahia was imported from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The cost of manufacturing flour in these countries increased to such an extent, however, that American competition was made possible toward the end of 1919 when American flour began to appear on the Bahia market.

Bahia's total flour requirements have been imported from the United States since the recent export embargo placed on wheat and flour by the Argentine Government.

Demand for Cotton in Esthonia.

Cotton is needed for the Krahnholm mills at Narva, the largest cotton mill in the former Russian Empire, with approximately 500,000 spindles, and for the large mill at Reval, according to the American consul at Reval, Esthonia. Before the war the product of the Narva mills was largely sold in Russia. At present they are turning out only a fraction of the production they are capable of, owing to the difficulty of procuring raw materials and to the fact that the Russian market is cut off.

A new enterprise, incorporated as the Transatlantic Exchange, opened its offices at Lengstrasse 63, Reval, on Oct. 9, 1920. The purpose of this organization is to engage in import and export trade between the United States and Esthonia. A similar agency is contemplated for the United States, and one of the directors of the company expects to come to this country in the near future to make necessary arrangements as well as to place orders and obtain agencies.

The company hopes to arrange for the direct importation of American cotton and for the shipment of the goods manufactured to the United States in return. Whether the cotton goods manufactured in Esthonia could be profitably marketed in the United States in competition with American cotton goods and whether they would be found suitable for the American market is questionable. The Exchange feels confident that if they are able to obtain the goods they can dispose of them. They have not, however, worked out any definite plan for financing the transaction.

New British Meat Prices.

The British Ministry of Food has issued new instructions establishing the maximum price of imported bacon, ham, and lard, and outlining the general conditions under which the business may be carried on, according to the American consul at London. The full official list of prices will be transmitted to anyone upon request to the Bureau of Markets.

Cotton

AVERAGE MIDDLING PRICE DROPS TO NEW LOW MARK.

Hits 16.09 Cents on November 20—Futures Decline Heavily at New York and New Orleans.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending Nov. 20 registered severe declines as compared with the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 16.09¢ per lb. on Nov. 20, as compared with 18.39¢ for the close of the previous week and 38.54¢ for the corresponding day in 1919. The price, 16.09¢, compared with that of 38.51¢ on Aug. 2 of this season, indicates a shrinkage of about 58% in value since that date.

During the week December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 202 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 204 points. December future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 11.70 pence per lb. on Nov. 19, as compared with 13.92 pence the previous week and 22.76 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot sales increased slightly. The spot demand during the week showed a little more activity. The total sales at the designated markets (not including Dallas) reported for the week ending Nov. 20, amounted to 71,876 bales compared with 54,970 bales for the previous week, and 74,875 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

There is nothing of particular interest in the dry goods market. Reports continue to indicate inactivity and lower prices for standard cloths.

Report of Cotton Ginned.

The report of the Bureau of the Census issued Nov. 22 showed 8,920,776 bales of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 14. The amount ginned by States follows:

State.	1920	1919	1918
Alabama	505,936	572,551	621,543
Arizona	40,423	28,821	15,226
Arkansas	675,192	480,360	631,088
California	25,096	24,537	24,973
Florida	15,278	14,900	19,169
Georgia	1,167,340	1,453,692	1,626,542
Louisiana	300,119	228,965	420,617
Mississippi	609,809	636,459	788,680
Missouri	35,634	28,931	33,522
North Carolina	501,158	602,384	527,435
Oklahoma	614,626	497,022	435,144
South Carolina	1,097,797	1,185,021	1,102,771
Tennessee	165,390	155,033	190,734
Texas	3,156,773	1,677,618	2,258,349
Virginia	6,439	14,574	10,468
All other	3,766	2,422	2,159
Total	8,920,776	7,604,320	8,706,420

The statistics in this report include 177,212 round bales for 1920, 84,241 for 1919, and 127,034 for 1918; 31,495 bales of American Egyptian for 1920, 19,009 for 1919, and 6,873 for 1918 are also included. The number of Sea Island bales included is 977 for 1920, 4,231 for 1919, and 20,854 for 1918.

The statistics for 1920 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 are 7,515,911 bales.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 20 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 20 in each of these markets (not including Dallas) as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	300	275	300	300	400	400	500	300	338
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	250	250	250	300	350	400	275	283
Good Middling	200	200	200	200	150	200	200	300	300	225	218
Strict Middling	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	150	200	125	120
Middling	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	14.90	16.75	16.75	16.25	16.09
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	250	200	250	250	200	300	250	225	200	233
Low Middling	500	500	500	500	400	500	500	450	400	500	475
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	700	650	700	750	600	650	800	600	525	675	655
Good Ordinary [2]	900	800	900	950	750	800	1,000	800	750	900	835
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	150	150	100	100	200	50	100	50	115
Strict Middling	200	250	250	250	150	200	300	200	200	150	215
Middling [2]	400	350	400	400	300	400	500	350	300	350	375
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	650	650	500	500	700	600	500	550	570
Low Middling [2]	800	750	950	900	600	750	1,000	800	800	850	820
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	250	400	400	250	350	450	150	250	475	338
Strict Middling [2]	500	350	550	550	350	450	600	300	350	575	488
Middling [2]	800	550	700	700	450	600	700	450	500	700	615
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	500	500	500	250	400	700	250	350	525	438
Strict Middling [2]	500	700	650	650	350	500	800	400	450	625	563
Middling [2]	900	800	800	800	450	600	900	550	550	750	710
Sales for week, bales	2,891	4,179	1,496	128	5,900	9,370	.....	20,417	15,450	12,045	71,876

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets (not including Dallas).

Closing Future Prices for Nov. 20, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
December	16.25	36.25	28.40	15.40	36.90	27.80
January	15.88	34.98	27.80	15.27	35.05	27.20
March	15.83	33.24	27.20	15.20	33.56	26.65
May	15.80	31.87	26.90	15.03	32.00	26.43

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

[Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Nov. 19, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended.]

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair		2
Strict Good Middling	3	96
Good Middling	93	722
Strict Middling	354	1,778
Middling	594	1,653
Strict Low Middling	3,011	1,163
Low Middling	2,146	314
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	136	77
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	620	91
Good Middling Yellow Stained	3	2
Total	6,960	5,898

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Nov. 19, 1920, at the port of New York were 23,539 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 82,637 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 385,290 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 448,142 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 19.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Port receipts	2,259,446	2,410,841
Port stocks	1,338,024	1,628,489
Interior receipts	2,673,929	2,765,122
Interior stocks	1,423,547	1,238,788
Into sight	4,107,338	4,317,320
Northern spinners' takings	514,923	828,217
Southern spinners' takings	990,738	1,099,289
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,129,389	4,175,966

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Nov. 19 amounted to 149,905 bales compared with 110,371 bales the previous week and 243,896 bales for the corresponding week in 1919; and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 19 amounted to 1,420,768 bales against 1,606,500 bales in 1919.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 19.

To—	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Great Britain	566,835	874,736
France	250,244	123,219
Germany	280,216	112,817
Italy	90,696	79,632
Japan and China	9,448	67,978
Other countries	223,269	348,118
Total	1,420,768	1,606,500

Long Staple Cotton.

A poor demand is reported for long staple cotton at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	20½
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	21
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21½
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	30
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins	29
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ ins	25
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	18½
Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins	19½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 16.25c per lb. at New Orleans and 16.50¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	300	175
1⅛ ins	825	450
1 1/16 ins	1,100	850
1¼ ins	.....	1,200
1 5/16 ins	.....	1,600

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 56¼¢ per lb. for Fully Good, and 46¢ per lb. for Good Fair, for December-January shipment on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 rade is quoted at 46¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade 45¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1920